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# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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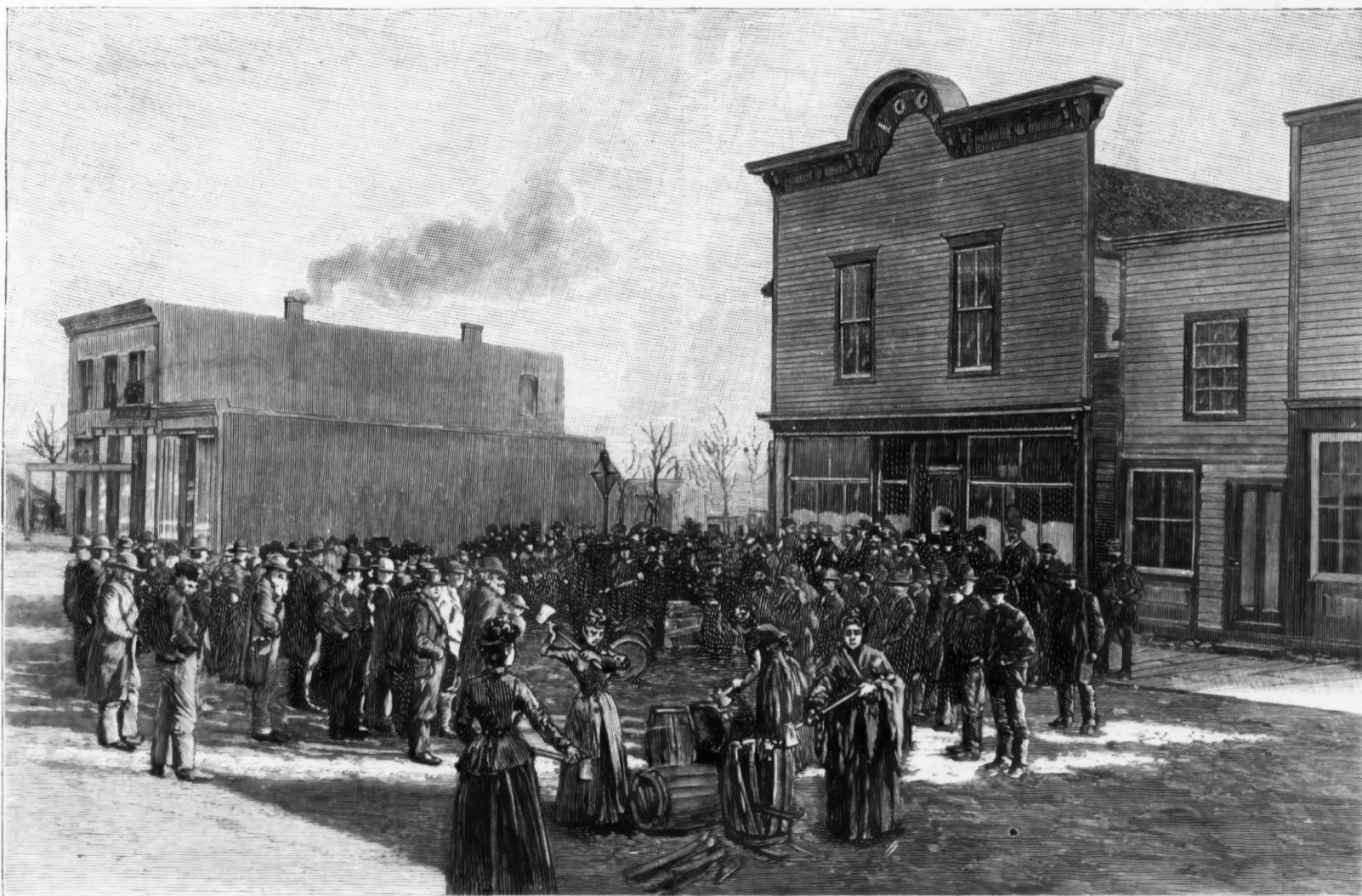
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1. MISS LOTTIE KELSAY. 2. MR. I. A. CROSS, PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. 3. MRS. CARMICHAEL, PRESIDENT OF THE W. C. T. U. 4. MRS. J. L. BROOKS. 5. ONLY WHISKY LEFT IN TOWN. 6. BAND OF CRUSADERS RETURNING FROM A RAID. 7. A SALOON DOORWAY AFTER AN ATTACK BY THE CRUSADERS.

MISSOURI.—THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE CRUSADE AT LATHROP—SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE ASSAULT ON THE SALOONS.  
FROM PHOTOS AND SKETCHES.—[SEE PAGE 104.]

FRANK LESLIE'S  
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT, 161, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago.  
TRUMAN G. PALMER AND ELIAS C. CHAPIN, Managers.

NEW YORK, MARCH 8, 1890.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby notified that only those persons are to be recognized as agents of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER who bear the written credentials of Messrs. Arkell & Harrison, or the credentials of Messrs. Palmer & Chapin, managers of our Western department. Complaint from various sources in reference to the solicitation of unauthorized agents, especially in Western cities, makes it necessary to give this public notice.

ARKELL & HARRISON.

"THE African in our Politics" is the subject of the leading editorial contribution which will appear in next week's issue of this paper. It presents the views on this burning public question of Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, the editor of the New York Age, and one of the most prominent and incisive writers among the colored men of the day. Mr. Fortune, of course, presents the views of the race question from the standpoint of the black man, and it must be said that he writes with great force and vigor.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK is the pivotal State in politics. It has, and will have for years to come, the casting vote. It is the most influential State, if not the predominating power, at the National Conventions of both the great political parties. As New York goes so goes the Union, and the addition of the new States will not materially change the aspect of affairs in 1892.

Political forces are very evenly balanced in this State; so evenly that it is made the fighting-ground in every National campaign. Since 1872 success at Presidential elections has alternated between the parties. Even before the war both parties considered themselves safe in claiming it, and since the war the Democracy has carried it oftener than the Republicans. In recent years the majority on either side, particularly at Federal elections, has been small, and at only one State election has there been a vast preponderance of votes on one side, and that was in the unfortunate, mismanaged, and misjudged Folger campaign. No one disputes that the party suffered seriously from the blow it received at that time. It assured Mr. Cleveland's election to the Governorship, and made his promotion to the Presidency, which at first appeared to be the height of tomfoolery, a possibility.

What the Republican party of the State has needed, and what it needs to-day, is generalship—leadership. What it wants is a leader. What it will not have is a boss. It wants organization, systematic and complete, such as have the Republicans of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and several other States. It wants an aggressive policy, an avoidance of deals and combinations in legislation, less of personalities, more of politics.

The politics of the New York Democracy is managed and directed from the city of Albany by Governor Hill, the most astute, adroit, relentless politician of his party since the days of Tilden. His keen eye is on every move of his opponents the year round, but it is during the Legislative sessions that he scores his strongest points. Astonishing as it is, and despite the watchfulness of several very able and experienced Republican members of the Legislature, he is able, year by year, to make capital out of the mistakes of Republican legislators. Appropriation bills, large and small, are passed in the face of foreshadowed vetoes, which are at once blazoned as evidences of Democratic thrift and economy. Other measures are accommodately passed as matters of favor, by which the Democratic machines in Brooklyn, in New York, and other cities are greatly profited. The voice of the Republican press is raised against some of these measures now and then, but as a rule its attention is not turned to them until the evil has been accomplished.

Every year the bills introduced at Albany reveal a long list of increases of salary to Democratic officials, the creation of new offices for Democrats to fill, appropriations for Democrats to spend, not a single one of which would have received executive sanction if it had been intended for the benefit of the Republican party. It has been one of its most amazing weaknesses that in its legislation at Albany the Republican majority, despite the strenuous opposition of

several sagacious leaders in both houses, has been so pliant, so accommodating, and sometimes so reckless.

We give to-day the views of a number of prominent and active Republicans, recognized as among the leading minds in the party in this State. What they say will be read with special interest at this time. There is a significance in some of their expressions that will not be misunderstood. Let our Republican friends throughout the State heed the suggestions that are made, and they will find themselves upon a better footing to meet the enemy in the campaign of 1891, when the result of the contest for the Governorship of this State will go a great way toward deciding the result of the Presidential election in 1892. Appended are the replies that we have received:

FROM VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON.



In reply to your note of the 24th inst. I beg to say that harmonious and united action is, in my judgment, all that is required to insure the success of the Republican party in the State of New York.

*Sam. P. Morton*

FROM CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.



The Republican party of the State of New York has always won when it has preferred political forces to political factions, measures to men, principles to personalities, and when it has had a full vote in the country and a fair vote in the city. Under similar conditions, I do not see why it cannot carry the State in the future as it has in the past.

*Chauncey M. Depew*

FROM ASSISTANT SECRETARY BATCHELLER.



In reply to your question, "What does the Republican party in this State require to make it successful?" I offer the following: The Republican party in the State of New York to make it successful requires, first, harmony; second, zeal for the cause; third, unobjectionable candidates for office; high license and ballot reform. "Under this sign we conquer."

*Geo. P. Batcheller*

FROM SENATOR FASSETT, OF ELMIRA.



To be successful in this State, the Republican party needs to do nothing but cast all its votes. The counties north of the Harlem River now come very near doing this. The organization in New York and Kings counties is painfully, woefully, and fatally weak in this one respect. Thousands of Republicans in these two great counties fail to vote at every election. What the party needs is such an efficient working force in these two counties as shall see to it in each election district that every Republican voter is registered, and that on election day every such voter goes to the polls and casts his ballot.

*J. J. Fassett*

FROM CONGRESSMAN BELDEN, OF SYRACUSE.



Replying to your question, "What does the Republican party in this State require to make it successful?" I answer: Legislation by the present Congress looking to maintenance by the National Government of the Erie Canal, thus relieving our farmers from supporting a water outlet for the West. Absolute protection for this same producing class against Canadian importations, and other foreign products, including tobacco.

An election law which will give us a free election and a fair count.

Last, but not least, the redemption by the Government of every promise made to the brave soldiers who saved it. No half-way measures, no evasions of their claims, but a cheerful compliance with our pledges, and an honest recognition of their services and sufferings.

*J. J. Belden*

FROM EX-SENATOR ARKELL, OF CANAJOHARIE.



Unity of purpose and subordination of personal jealousies to the general good. A civil service stripped of its absurd catchism, and confined to examinations in the line of work required. Appointments of competent men, selected from those in sympathy with the purposes and policy of the party. A system of excise tax preventing the present trickery and falseness for procurement of

license. A high tax on liquor, and a moderate one on the less harmful drinks, coupled with a limitation of places of procurement proportionate to population.

A ballot reform demanding honest registration in cities, and, by privacy, preventing bribery, intimidation, and illegal votes.

A canal policy that, through a just claim for National assistance, would relieve the tax-payers of the State of the two millions annually raised for the maintenance of a free water-way, used chiefly for the benefit of the great West.

*James Arken*

FROM SENATOR ROBERTSON, OF WESTCHESTER.



In reply to your question, "What does the Republican party in this State require to make it successful?" I wish to say that it requires of its representatives, and those who manage and control it, earnest and continued efforts to give the people a better, purer, and more economical government than that of the Democratic party. Such a policy would draw a sufficient number of good men from the ranks of our political opponents to place the party largely in the ascendancy. Good citizens hold the balance of power, and they will have good government from one party or the other.

It requires thorough organization of the party in every election district of the State; general circulation among Republicans and moderate Democrats of such newspapers as advocate the election or appointment (as the case may be) of fit men only to office, and sound Republican doctrine; leaders and newspapers that will labor to harmonize the discordant elements in the party, and not to crystallize them into factions; and lastly, the enactment of the Saxton Ballot Reform Bill.

*W. H. Robertson*

FROM SENATOR SLOAN OF OSWEGO.



"What does the Republican party in this State require to make it successful?" If this question were treated lightly or inconsiderately, the answer would be, increased membership; but the fact is, increased membership is not needed for the success of the Republican party in the State of New York. It will scarcely be denied, I think, that New York is a Republican State on a full vote and a direct issue between the Republican party and the Democratic party. It is not a Republican State, however, when the issue is distracted or confused. It is not a Republican State when extremists leave their party and "vote in the air," to the great gratification of the party they oppose.

Concentration is therefore the great need of the Republican party. How shall concentration be accomplished? In my judgment, by determining first of all to be right. By taking and holding advanced ground upon every measure of practical reform, yielding no principle in the advocacy of such measures, but conceding always, when concession will best accomplish results; also by bestowing more thought upon measures and less upon emoluments.

The virility of the Republican party is the outcome of its principles, its growth, its achievements, and its future will be measured by the test of its adherence to the policy which has emphasized its greatness.

The Republican party is great because it deserves to be great. It will continue to be great if it continues to deserve greatness; and to deserve greatness, it must go forward unflinchingly on the lines of its own illustrious examples.

Nothing short of that will recruit its ranks; nothing short of that will hold its membership.

*W. H. Sloan*

FROM EX-SENATOR T. C. PLATT.



What the Republican party needs for its success is, first, activity at Washington; second, vigilance at Albany; and third, entire unity and fearless aggressiveness among its members in every part of the State. It is easy to give good advice, but it is sometimes exceedingly difficult to follow it out. The Republican party of this State could win every time but for the overwhelming vote against it cast in the city of New York. We all remember that we were counted out in New York in the days of Tweed; that counting-out was done largely through the efforts of the police, which was entirely in the control of Tweed and his followers. We are now confronted by a similar condition of affairs. The police has been made a Democratic machine after having been a non-partisan board for nearly a quarter of a century. This has been done in spite of the ante-election promises of Mayor Grant, in imitation of Mayor Hewitt's, that the existing order of things was to be maintained, and that both parties were to be given fair and just representation in the management of municipal boards. It must be borne in mind that in the State of New York the Democratic party has a head. It is following the leadership of Governor Hill, who finds both play and work in politics, and is studying the game while Republicans sleep. If we are to have anything like fair elections from this time out in New York City, we must meet every movement of the enemy right here and checkmate it if possible. A party organization that, despite all precedents, promises, and pledges, would seize control of the Police Board of this city, including the control of the Bureau of Elections, would not hesitate to pervert the World's Fair Commission into a vast political machine. Others beside me have foreseen this condition of things. They, like myself, could have no possible personal interest in the organization of a World's Fair Commission, the location of the Fair, or the date for its opening. They feel, as I do, that we must stand against Democratic aggression in this city, and we are willing to take that stand and abide by its consequences, feeling as

sured that in the end the results will justify our action. The Republican party should not be moved by the cries of the enemy or the ravings of those who are allies of neither party, and stand ready to be the opponents of both. The Republican conscience is so tender that it sometimes fears to do what it knows to be right because it dreads unjust criticism. We can win in this State if we act fearlessly when we know we are in the right, and we should not act at all unless that assurance is with us.

*Thomas C. Platt*

#### NEW YORK "CHICAGOED."

THE House of Representatives, on the eighth ballot, has voted that the World's Fair be held in Chicago. This would seem to settle the matter, and it should, but whether it does or not, Chicago scores the first triumph.

It deserves it. Its press, its business men, its politicians, all have been earnest, united, and aggressive in working for the Fair.

While the advocates of other cities were sleeping, Chicago was wide awake, restlessly pursuing the one object upon which it had set its heart.

There is no secret about Chicago's triumph. It was the result of indefatigable, ceaseless, indomitable effort. The people of New York may as well acknowledge that fact. They were beaten, if they have been beaten in the ultimate result, by their own indifference and neglect.

If the Fair goes to Chicago it should have the hearty, united, and unquestioned support of the people of this State, and it will have. There need be no repinings on our part. New York is the metropolis of the country. It needs no fair to bring it either fame or wealth.

#### INSULTING THE ADMINISTRATION.

IT is exceedingly unfortunate that Federal officials have been obliged to arrest a number of leading citizens of Sharon, Georgia, for intimidating the postmaster of that place. Among those who have been arrested are a physician, a school commissioner, a member of the Legislature, and several merchants and professional men.

It is not a case involving the illiterate and the ignorant, nor does it concern the race question. The prisoners are charged with conspiring to intimidate a newly-appointed postmaster named Duckworth. It is charged against him that though he had been a Democrat he received his appointment by representing himself as a Republican, and that the indorsement on his application included the name of only one white man over twenty-one years of age. When his appointment was announced an indignation meeting was held and a committee was sent to ask the postmaster to tender his resignation. Under compulsion he resigned, but stated in his resignation that it was made because of intimidation. The conspirators then burned him in effigy, and when Duckworth returned to Sharon his office was boycotted and he was ostracized.

This is a sample case of partisanship run mad. Mr. Duckworth is a white man. He had been a Democrat. His offense was the acceptance of an office as a Republican from a Republican Administration. No one charges that he is a bad man, unfit or incapable to discharge the duties of the postmastership. The opposition to him proceeds solely from political considerations. It needs no argument to show that if this sort of feeling were to be permitted throughout the country it would separate families, divide friends, and make life a burden to every one. When partisanship is carried so far that it will not submit to the rule of the majority, it is partisanship no longer; it becomes a defiance of the right, an insult to the law, a crime. As such it should be abhorred by all conscientious citizens.

Is the authority of the Federal Government of so little consequence that it is to be rudely stamped upon, sneered at, and defied by the intelligent men of the community? Is it possible that the participants in this lawless conduct have no fear of the consequences of their unpatriotic action? Was it expected that Federal officials would tolerate such an outrage, such utterly inexcusable lawlessness? We believe that the sentiment of the best men in the South, men who have familiarized themselves with public affairs, and who appreciate the dignity of the law and the proprieties of life, will sustain the Federal Government in making an example of the conspirators in Sharon.

The North is constantly asked to make allowances for outrages in the South against the colored man because of the ignorance, the crime, and superstition charged to the colored race; but what possible excuse, explanation, or apology can be made for the conduct of the citizens of Sharon in openly defying Federal authority by driving from the city the representative whom it had seen fit to select for an important office? The danger arising from such seditious acts is that they will intensify sectional feeling and rekindle in the hearts of the people of the North the hostile sentiments that grew out of the war, and that happily have been dissipated by the softening influences of time, and by the conciliatory offices of the press and of many of the foremost people of the South.

Our Southern friends have still too much at stake to permit these outbursts of partisan or sectional feeling. It needs no prophet's eye to discern the perils they invite, the penalties and retributions. While the nation struggles for peace, law and order must be maintained, and the disturber and disrupter promptly punished and put down.

#### THE SECRET OF RUSSIAN DISCONTENT.

WHEN one reads the heart-rending narratives of outcasts on helpless and unfortunate Siberian exiles, it is not difficult to understand the deep-seated hatred of the Government of Rus-

sia which people in all the walks of life must feel. The close censorship of the press maintained by the Government, and the vigorous suppression of intelligence regarding such outrages and the outbreaks of the people, make it difficult for outsiders to comprehend the true situation of affairs in Russia. Mr. George Kennan's exciting narrative of his journey through Siberia, and his vigorous exposure and denunciation of the terrible treatment of the exiles, as well as his startling revelations regarding the administration of civil affairs by the Russian Government, have opened the eyes of the civilized world to the horrors and atrocities winked at by the Government in the suppression of what it calls a spirit of anarchy and revolt.

It is a sad commentary on the civilization of this century that such a condition of affairs can be possible in a European country. Those who have read the bloody details of the recent wholesale slaughter of exiles in Siberia, the outrages upon women that led to suicides and to revolts against the authority of the Government, can comprehend the secret springs of the repeated and desperate efforts to assassinate the Czar, and to undermine and weaken his Government.

It must be borne in mind that men and women of the aristocratic circles of Russia, as well as the poor and the lowly, are in constant dread of arrest and exile. No charges need be made against them. It is not an uncommon practice to seize alleged offenders, secretly transport them, and refuse all information to friends or families of their disposition and destination. It is a horrible exercise of despotic power and a system full of cruelty, offering to malignant and evil-disposed officials opportunities for gratifying their passion and satisfying their revenge unparalleled in the history of modern times and civilized lands.

Thus far, the Czar has maintained his power by the exercise of sleepless vigilance, by the expenditure of enormous sums of money, and by resorting to the most cruel and oppressive measures. It needs no argument to show that a government maintained by force and against the trend of the times cannot live. In the end it must totter and fall. If the iron hand of the Government were relaxed, and if the liberties of the people were guaranteed; if the Czar would take into his confidence his own people instead of repelling them by his dreadful suspicions and his relentless tyranny, there would be a better prospect for the perpetuity of an absolute monarchy in Russia than there is to-day.

Russia alone of the European nations stands strongly against the rising tide of liberty. It might as well abandon the effort at once. The spirit of the age is against the continuance of all despotic forms of government. The voice of the people may consent to a limited or constitutional monarchy, such as we have in England, in Italy, and, to a degree, in Germany, but it will not tolerate the despotism of the black and blind past. Before this advancing wave nothing can stand. It will sweep away all barriers, and though it may cost, as it is costing to-day in Russia, the lives of some of the best of its people, the sacrifice of fortune and title, of fame and honor, the separation of friends, the severing of family ties, and the shedding of precious blood, through all this suffering and woe the victory of public opinion will finally be achieved. The human conscience is indomitable; the spirit of liberty never dies, and has never surrendered.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE Legislature of Mississippi has just appropriated \$10,000 to complete a Confederate monument, and has changed the name of Bolivar County to Jeff Davis County. But let no one wave the bloody shirt.

A DEMOCRAT after the heart of Governor Hill recently died in West Franklin, Pa. His will provided that the bequests to his grandsons should be forfeited unless they supported the Democratic ticket, and the bequests to his granddaughters unless they married Democrats or remained single. In case of a failure to divide the estate on this basis, it was willed to the Democratic National Committee.

THE first of a series of articles on high society life in this city, written by a free lance, who does not hesitate to puncture shams, expose pretension, and flay ambition, has attracted a great deal of attention in these columns. The second of the series was to have appeared this week, but is crowded out by the pressure of other matter. Our readers, however, may expect a continuation of "Yellowplush's" interesting contributions.

A PRIVATE soldier belonging to the Eighth Cavalry was recently ordered by a second lieutenant to do a menial service and refused, saying he was "working for Uncle Sam." He was court-martialed, dishonorably discharged from the service, his pay and allowances forfeited, and he was ordered to be confined at hard labor for a year at the military prison at Fort Snelling. This atrocious sentence, it was said, was approved by General Ruger, Commander of the Military Department of Minnesota. If so, General Ruger made the mistake of believing that he lives in Russia, and acts under the orders of the Czar. The Secretary of War promptly released the prisoner as soon as the facts were laid before him, and has since ordered a court-martial for the trial of the lieutenant who brought about the conviction of the private.

It is only necessary for a Republican to become conspicuous in his party's service to make him immediately the target of the most virulent abuse by the mugwump press. The *Evening Post* of this city recently devoted a column, in the shape of a Washington special, to the vilification of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. J. S. Clarkson. It said that he was so unpopular that Members of Congress were ready to seek a pretext for his removal. The truth is, that Mr. Clarkson, by his faithful and efficient conduct of his office, has established a reputation that does him great credit. It may be that the burden of responsibility which he must bear in his official duties, and the pressure upon his time and patience, have rendered it impossible for him to open his doors to every seeker after favor, but it is not true that Mr. Clarkson has violated any of the courtesies of life, or treated any visitor with disrespect. Mr. Clarkson did not seek the place he holds, and has found its duties burdensome, as they would be to any man who sought to discharge them faithfully; but whether he remains in his present place or not, he has been there long enough

to show that he is a man of splendid executive ability, of rare industry, discretion, and intelligence. The combined mugwump press is incapable of doing an injury to his excellent reputation.

THE argument for the cause of foreign missions is very often strengthened by the narration of the wonderful conversion of the Sandwich Islanders from heathen practices, but it is reported that before the recent legislative election in Honolulu, when the natives achieved a partial victory, they offered, according to their ancient custom, heathen sacrifices for the success of their ticket. Instead of human victims, white chickens, cats, dogs, and black pigs, their symbols of good luck, were sacrificed. Is it possible that the work of the missionaries left such a transient impress; or are heathen rites so seductive that they still fascinate the convert?

THE most rabid anti-Hill editor in the United States is Mr. Charles H. Jones, who is at the head of the *St. Louis Republic*, and he acknowledges himself to be one of the foremost advocates of free trade in the Democratic party. Mr. Jones insists that Grover Cleveland alone can lead the Democratic forces in 1892 on the free-trade issue. The *St. Louis* editor, at the recent dinner of the Southern Society in this city, undertook to manipulate the bellows which would blow up a breeze in the shape of a Cleveland boom, but the effort was a flat failure, and the gentleman was compelled to sit down leaving half of his speech undelivered. Whatever the guests thought of Governor Hill or Mr. Cleveland, they did not think the occasion afforded either the time or the place for Mr. Jones's pyrotechnics.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, the distinguished philanthropist and editor of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, who refused to permit his friends to present his name as a Presidential candidate to the Chicago Convention, does not decline all the honors offered him. He has just accepted the presidency of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the oldest institution of its kind in the United States. At its recent sixty-first anniversary he broke over his well-established rule, and made a brief but appropriate speech. The other speakers who followed congratulated the society, as well they might, on its good fortune in securing for its official head such a man as Mr. Childs. He was correctly described by one of the speakers as "a man who has said little and done a great deal; of few words and great works; whose name is cherished in every section of this large domain; is almost a household word in every section, and is revered and beloved by us all."

PUBLIC documents are ordinarily very dry reading, but sometimes they contain a mass of important information. The first part of the report of State Insurance Superintendent Maxwell has just been issued. It refers to the business of the fire and marine insurance companies doing business in this State, and discloses that their assets aggregated, at the close of last year, over \$171,000,000, an increase of \$3,660,000 during the year. The total liabilities of the companies foot up to over \$68,600,000, and the income for the year was nearly \$79,000,000. It is pleasant to read that the condition of all the companies doing business in this State is good. This shows that the results of careful supervision by State authority are quite as satisfactory as had been anticipated. The closer this supervision the better it will be for the people, and, in the end, for the companies. The Department of Insurance of this State in the hands of Superintendent Maxwell has been managed with great judgment, conservatism, and care.

WHAT American women can do when they make up their minds to accomplish a purpose has been demonstrated on several occasions when they have enlisted in temperance crusades in the West. Another such outbreak has just taken place at Lathrop, Missouri. It was occasioned by a drunken fray, during which a resident of Lathrop named Brooks was stabbed. His indignant wife, in discussing the matter, happened to say that if she had any one to help her she would demolish all the saloons in town. In a short time twenty-five women promised their support, and, backed by their husbands and sons, the assault was made. The officers of the law were paralyzed, and the female crusaders at once began to extend their operations to the saloons in the neighboring localities. What the outcome of the disturbance will be is not clear. A number of citizens insist on the indictment of the plucky women, while a vast majority support them in their crusade. After this who shall say that women ought not to have the right to vote—the prohibition ticket at least.

THE death of John Jacob Astor, the grandson and principal heir of the founder of the Astor estate, removes one who was among the wealthiest men in the world, but who withal was modest, unassuming, and unambitious. He was a brave Union soldier during the war, and subsequently led a life of quiet retirement, devoting himself somewhat to literary pursuits, and bestowing charities with a generous, not to say lavish, hand. He was made wealthy not only by his father's and grandfather's bequests, but enormously wealthy by the natural increment of the real estate which he held in this city, little of which was ever sold, and most of which has been disposed of by long leases, which in the end must prodigiously increase his estate, now valued at over \$170,000,000. It is a singular fact that the benefactions of Mr. Astor only attracted public attention after his death, but it is a truth that many of the wealthiest men of New York are much more charitable and benevolent than they have credit for. They dare not let the public know the good they do, or they would be overwhelmed by begging appeals from thousands of unworthy persons. There is scarcely a millionaire in this city who does not do great good with his property. An incident will illustrate: Not long since some one asked a well-known humorist how he could afford to spend his time entertaining the inmates of certain hospitals. "Why," was the reply, "I am always paid for my services on such occasions. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt employs me, and I am paid, and very generously, too." This statement surprised the gentleman who heard it because it had never reached the public ear. It is one of many similar cases in which men of wealth decline to permit their right hand to know what their left hand doeth.



NEW YORK CITY.—J. SEAVER PAGE, SECRETARY OF THE UNION LEAGUE.  
PHOTO BY HARGRAVE & GUBELMAN.—[SEE PAGE 103.]

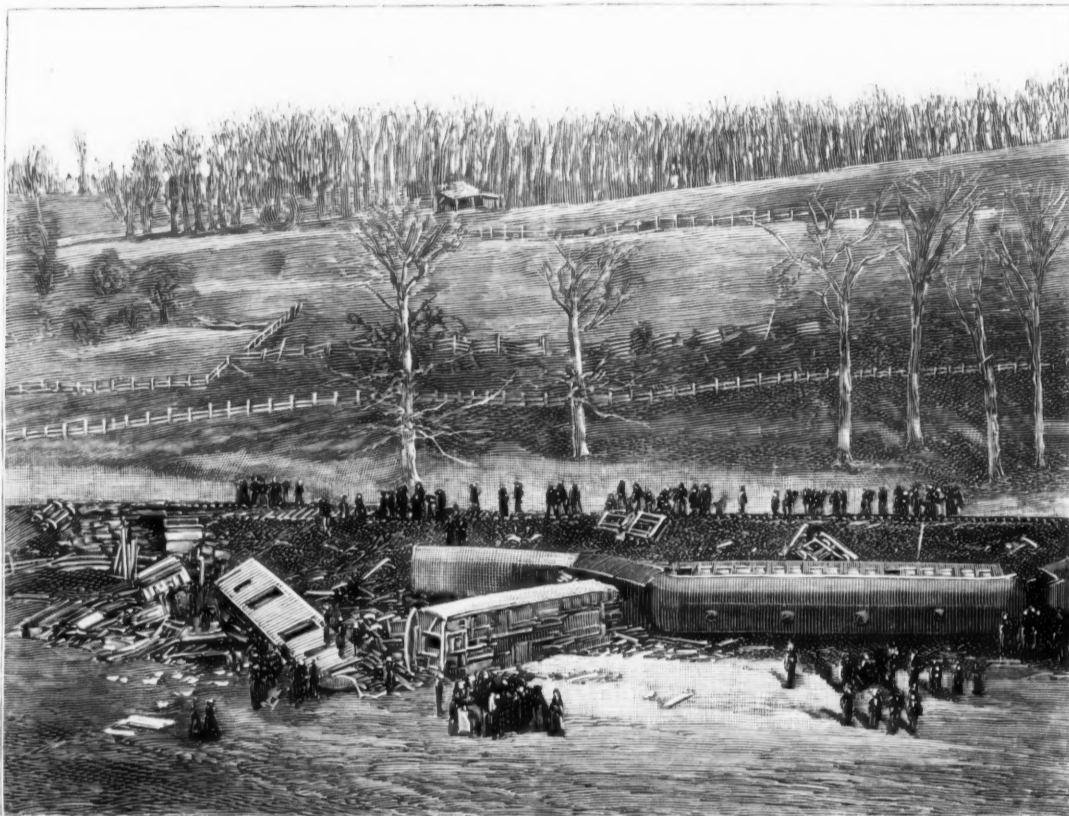
#### HARTFORD'S OLD COLONIAL FAIR.

THE "Old Colonial Fair," which opened brilliantly at Hartford, Conn., on the 20th ult., may justly lay claim to more than local attention. The thirteen original States were all represented in the elaborate "booths" which transformed Allyn Hall into a kaleidoscopic vision of the olden time, and over which the beauty and fashion of Connecticut's capital presided. The decorations, designed by and executed under the direction of Messrs. Walter Sanford and E. P. Forbes, displayed an amount of taste and erudition that is rare in such comparatively ephemeral work. As a result, each State was distinctly characterized, while at the

same time the union of the whole was harmoniously effective. There were six booths on either side of the hall and one at the entrance end, opposite the stage, while a superb palm-tree stood in the centre; streamers in red, white, and blue were festooned from the roof, and shields representing the States of the Union, together with the coat-of-arms of Hartford, adorned gallery and

boxes. The colonial emblems of the pumpkin and the codfish were also conspicuously displayed.

As may be readily imagined, the tour of these old colonial States was costly but delightful, and the Hartford City Mission, for the benefit of which the unique entertainment was organized, must derive therefrom a very substantial aid.



ALABAMA.—DISASTROUS WRECK, NEAR BIRMINGHAM, OF A SPECIAL TRAIN BEARING GERMAN SINGING SOCIETIES TO THE NEW ORLEANS SAENGERFEST.—FROM A PHOTO.—[SEE PAGE 112.]



FLOWER BOOTH



FROM THE GALLERY



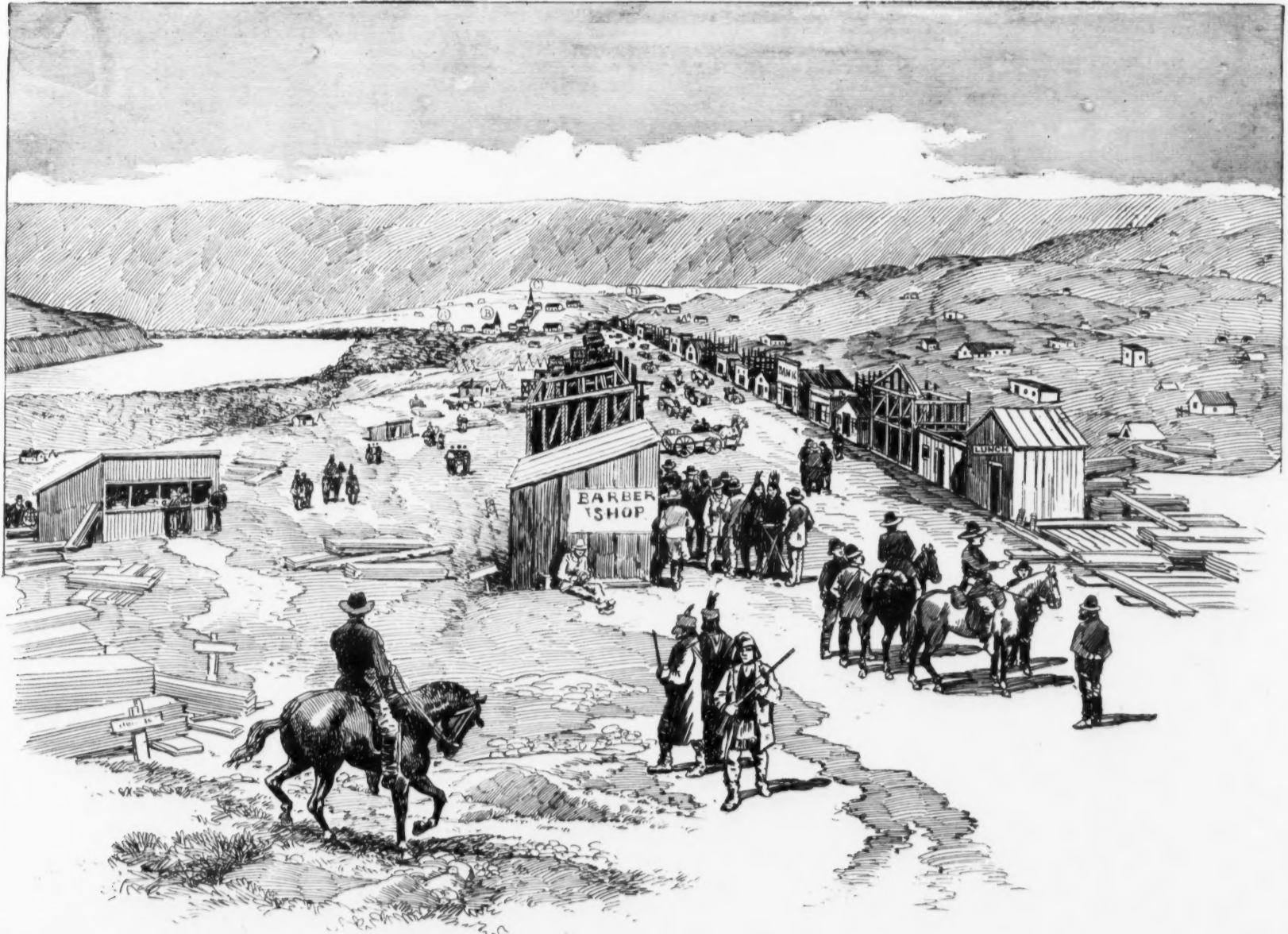
THE MINUET

CONNECTICUT.—SKETCHES OF THE OLD COLONIAL FAIR RECENTLY HELD AT HARTFORD—ALL THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN COLONIES REPRESENTED BY BOOTHS.



BIG TREES IN CALIFORNIA.—LOGGING ON MAD RIVER, HUMBOLDT COUNTY.  
PHOTO BY WUNDERLICH BROS, EUREKA, CAL.

A, School. B, Church. C, Agency Building. D, Corral.



THE OPENING OF THE SIOUX RESERVATION.—A VIEW OF SHERMAN, SOUTH DAKOTA, TWELVE HOURS AFTER THE FIRST BUILDING WAS  
ERECTED—MAIN STREET, LOOKING WEST.—[SEE PAGE 112.]

## TWO SUNSETS.

WHERE the rolling meadow ended  
I could scarcely tell.  
In the twilight gray were blended  
Meadow, wood, and dell:  
But ablaze with golden splendor  
Shone the sky above,  
When I told, in accents tender—  
Told to her my love.

Now before the firelight dreaming,  
Castles fair I raise,  
All enveloped in the gleaming  
Caught from those bright days.  
We have kept our troth together,  
Kept it through long years:  
Life's not always summer weather,  
We have felt its tears.

Kept our troth in living, dying—  
Kept it whole till now:  
Thro' the trees the wind is sighing,  
Falls the winter snow.  
Eyes of love are brightly beaming,  
With affection rife,  
Softened by the sunset's gleaming  
At the close of life.

FLAVEL SCOTT MINES.

## NEILA SEN.

BY J. H. CONNELLY.

CHAPTER XVI.—(CONTINUED.)



HE girls were still engaged in that momentous confabulation when Mr. Fordyce was shown into the parlor, but the sound of his voice reached Millicent's ears and quickly brought their work to a conclusion.

"Those that we have put down are the main things," she declared, tapping the list with her pencil in a that-settles-it fashion, "and you may trust the rest to me. There are fifty things that we cannot think of now, but they will all come to me when I'm in the stores. And we've more than six hundred dollars left to get them, which will be plenty."

"Oh, Miss Reese!" pleaded Neila, in troubled tone, "I'm sure we have already put down much more than I need. It will be only squandering money to get more."

"Squandering money!" Well, what else is money for than spending it. It doesn't do you any good so long as it is merely money. Only when you begin converting it into other things do you begin to enjoy it. And don't presume to differ with me, or I shall think you are a silly little goose, with all your philosophy. Just leave it all to me. And now, come, let us go back to the parlor."

Mr. Fordyce had a brief but rather interesting story to tell.

"Knowing," he said, "that Clutchley could have no reason to suspect either my excellent McCroddy or myself of complicity in last night's proceedings, I thought I would send Patrick up early this morning to get some idea of how the world looks to Clutchley, and go myself, later, to see how Clutchley looks to the world. Of course I knew that the gratification of my curiosity was not going to do much good, but I fancied that it might amuse me."

"Patrick got up there in time to see the watchman go off duty at seven o'clock, and when he was out of sight boldly pushed open the closed but unfastened gate, walked through the yard—crooning 'Rise up young William Riley,' no doubt—and knocked loudly on the front door. Mr. Clutchley himself answered the summons, and was astounded at sight of the strange man. 'How did you get in here?' he demanded. 'Walked in, sor. Have yez any job av worruk for a poor mon, sor,' replied Patrick. Clutchley paid no attention to the answer beyond 'Walk in,' but rushed down into the yard, where he quickly found the dead mastiff and the forced gate. Back he tore into the house and up-stairs. Patrick, in the hall below, could hear him kicking in a door and cursing like a pirate.' Then the old fellow came charging down-stairs again and plunged, at a quarter-horse gait, around the corner of the house to where the sheet had been left hanging from the window. All the swearing he had done before seemed only to have been to limber up his machinery for turning out ornate and whole-souled profanity, in the midst of which he saw Patrick again and hastily expelled him from the grounds. Fragmentary and sulphurous as his remarks were, Patrick gathered from them that the man Parker was most vehemently suspected of having effected the girl's release."

"In that case," interrupted Godfrey, "no time must be lost in seeing the employers of Parker's boy and putting them in possession of all the facts concerning his father and Clutchley, in order to forestall anything that the malignant old rascal may attempt in the revengeful way he has so often threatened. And if they do not take a square, manly view of the situation we will simply take young Parker away, and I will find employment for him where Clutchley can neither reach nor harm him."

"A good idea. Well, I went down to the old man's office and saw him, under pretense of asking some disagreeable and impertinent questions about a manufacturing company that I happen to know he wrecked several years ago. He was white, trembling—seemed to have lost all his usual control of his nerves—and, when I purposely annoyed him a little by my questions, swore savagely and retreated to his private room."

"He is hard hit," affirmed Godfrey. "I shall let him alone for a few days, to see if he dares attempt recovery of control over his ward. If he does not—and I hardly think he will—we may take it for granted that he does not want publicity; and what he

doesn't want is just what he shall have. If there is any virtue in law I am going to prove it, at his expense."

## CHAPTER XVII.

IN the "few days" of calm, Godfrey made his preparations, and then suddenly turned loose upon Clutchley's devoted head a storm that was all his worst foes could have desired for him. In a single forenoon papers were served upon him in suits to compel accountants in the matters of both the Sen and Pre-witt estates; application was made for revocation of the order appointing him Neila's guardian, and an injunction was applied for to restrain him from putting out of his hands or sequestering property claimed by him but alleged to be part of the estates mentioned. The next day the newspapers told, in their most sensational style, the story of his executorship, and the fair, but hollow, reputation that he had built up so patiently by a long life of goodly seeming tumbled about him like a house of cards. And, quickly following upon that destructive *exposé*, an avalanche of suits poured down upon him, instituted by numerous sufferers from his perverse machinations and dishonestly avaricious practices. It seemed to him as if the world had suddenly conspired to crush him. And in that extremity the interested friends, upon whom he had relied as bulwarks, fell away from him as if a plague were in his garments. Even Judge Claggitt was too busy to see him, and did not scruple to declare that he had been grossly deceived by false representations or he would never have granted that order of guardianship. Mr. Clutchley, in his bitter rage, was almost willing to dare all consequences to himself for the satisfaction of revenge upon his old accomplice by showing what the relations between them had really been; but, upon conning the situation over, found that he was powerless. The judge had "covered himself" too effectually, and nothing could be brought against him but the executor's averments—which would have little weight with anybody now. Of all who had been associated with him, the only one who did not turn his back upon the old executor in his tribulation was faithful Peter Simcoe, his clerk, whose spaniel-like fidelity seemed to render him unconscious of everything but his humble duty. Still, Jehiel Clutchley did not succumb to what he stigmatized as "the persecution" overwhelming him. He retained the best lawyers—for the rich man cannot lack able legal defenders, however bad his case—and girded himself for a long and hard fight. Of course he had to part with large, fat slices from his ill-gotten wealth, that seemed like pieces rent from his heart, but with them he hoped to command the law's infinite resources of delay; and, for him, delay meant retention of riches and power of spoliation, and such retention was life. Restitution and death to him were the same.

Day by day a fancy came upon him that all his trouble and bad luck had come to him through the little Chinese girl, Neila Sen; that she was his Nemesis; and he dreaded to think of her or hear her name. Over-confidence in never being called to account for his plundering of the Sen estate had betrayed him into frequent disregard of the cunning precautions by which he had been accustomed to conceal his peculations in other cases, and it was easily apparent to him that the shrewd attorneys prosecuting her claims against him would have little difficulty in not only compelling restitution but in securing heavy damages from him, and perhaps even successfully prosecuting him criminally in retaliation for his treatment of her. And he was trammelled in his fight by the fact that there were things he could not bring himself to tell his lawyers, and consequent troubles that he had to meet and anxieties that he had to endure alone. There, for instance, was that unsuccessful attempt in conjunction with Sibley. He shuddered to think what a story Sibley could tell if the other side got hold of him, as they very well might, and induced him to confess. It would be absolute ruin to have that come out in the papers. And the fear of prosecution on that forgery might not be sufficient to secure Sibley's silence. No; some more effective means of shutting him up, or getting him out of the way, would have to be thought of. If that could be done, and he could manage to hide away securely, beyond the reach of all legal quest, a good round sum as a sure provision for his old age, he felt that he would be able to view with more complacency the progress of events.

One day Mr. Clutchley was unusually late in reaching his office. He had detained himself a long time at home in taking from his strong box a large sum of money, in big bills—the lowest \$100 and the highest \$10,000—and in doing them up carefully in a compact package, which he brought down town with him in his small satchel, along with his customary meagre lunch. To Mr. Simcoe, however, he said nothing about that, merely remarking that he had not felt well. A multiplicity of more or less important affairs claimed his attention, having accumulated during his absence, and it was not until three o'clock in the afternoon that, with the manner of one who suddenly recalls a forgotten duty, he hastily looked at his watch and uttered an exclamation of annoyance.

"What is the matter?" asked Mr. Simcoe, who was, at the moment, seated by the end of his desk receiving some business instructions.

"I brought down from home some money that I intended to bank, and forgot all about it, until now it is after three o'clock; too late to do so."

Mr. Clutchley was accustomed to handling large sums of money, not a few of his transactions being of a nature that harmonizes ill with checks—which may be traced—and Simcoe saw nothing strange in his having done what he said, or in his forgetting to send the money to bank, considering how much he was worried and that he was not feeling well.

"Had you not better take it home again with you, sir?" he suggested.

"No," replied Mr. Clutchley, reflectively, "I'm not going home until late in the evening, and it is a larger sum than I care to carry about with me after dark. I guess I'll just put it in the office safe here. Nobody but you and I will know it is there, and nobody would be likely to imagine that money might be left here. Besides, with the watchman in the building all night, there's no danger. I've no doubt it will be as safe here as anywhere—for to-night, any way."

"Oh, I suppose so, sir," assented Simcoe, who always concurred with his master.

"Count it over, give me a memorandum of it, and put it away."

As he spoke, the old man drew that package from his satchel, which had until now been left lying carelessly upon the desk, and handed it over to Mr. Simcoe, who, opening it, counted out, in bills of large denominations, the sum of \$109,500.

"Did you say you wanted a memorandum of it, sir?"

"Yes. Only a formality, of course, between us, but such formalities are always prudent. A man's two hands ought to exchange receipts when money passes between them. By the way, I shall want one of those hundreds. Is Hawkins outside?"

"Yes, sir."

Raising his voice, Mr. Clutchley called:

"Mr. Hawkins."

"Yes, sir," answered a voice outside, and in a moment a sharp-featured, elderly man, who was in Mr. Clutchley's employ as a collector, poked his head into the private office. Just as he did so Mr. Clutchley lifted one of the \$100 bills from the pile, remarking:

"That leaves you \$109,400, Mr. Simcoe."

"Yes, sir; \$109,400," replied the old clerk.

"Here, Hawkins, take this \$100 bill out and get me 'fives' for it."

Hawkins took the bill and vanished.

While Mr. Simcoe was writing the required memorandum, his employer carefully wrapped the bills again in the brown paper that had inclosed them, and tied a piece of red tape about the package.

"Get me the sealing wax," he said.

Mr. Simcoe stepped into the next room to procure the article required. He was gone for a moment only, but that was time sufficient for Mr. Clutchley to thrust that package into his breast pocket, and to take out in its stead another, its exact counterpart. Very carefully then, in the presence of his old clerk, he sealed up that substituted package and stamped the impression of his seal ring in the soft wax.

"There, just mark it plainly. 'Bond and Mortgage, Jones,' so that if a burglar should happen on it, he will not think it worth opening, and you'll find it safe enough when you open your safe, in the morning."

Mr. Simcoe did as directed, locked up the package in the safe, and put the key in his pocket.

While Mr. Clutchley was preparing to go away for the day, Hawkins returned with the change of the \$100 bill, and the old man, counting it over in his presence, called out:

"Have you put that away, Mr. Simcoe?"

"Yes, sir," answered the clerk's voice.

"It's all right, Hawkins; I've nothing more for you to do to-day."

Hawkins retired to the outer office, and in a few moments Mr. Clutchley took his departure. The wily old gentleman smiled grimly as he went down in the elevator to the street. Hawkins had seen the money and heard the amount stated; Simcoe believed that he had locked it up in his safe; he himself had it securely in his pocket, and he also held Simcoe's memorandum receipt for it. It would be strange if he could not now make it disappear so thoroughly that no "supplementary proceedings" would ever bring it to light. But—the dummy package in the safe must also be made to disappear. Then, the loss of such a sum would be a fine item in squaring up accounts with those estates. Of course he could not make it good to them if he had nothing.

As Mr. Clutchley was passing the post-office he encountered Chester Sibley, who looked rather shabby and "down on his luck," and the two men sauntered slowly up Broadway together.

"Have you my note, directing you to meet me?" asked the elder of the pair.

"Yes."

"Give it to me."

Mr. Sibley fished it out of his pocket and handed it to him. After carefully identifying it, Mr. Clutchley tore it into small fragments and scattered them in the street.

"You're mighty cautious!" ill-naturedly sneered Sibley, who seemed to find the action offensive.

"Sometimes. This is one of the times. You don't need that bit of paper. You are not a collector of notes—as I am," was the sarcastically suggestive reply.

Mr. Sibley winced, but was sullenly silent. When they had strolled along a little farther, Mr. Clutchley continued:

"Speaking of notes, I suppose you would still like to get hold of that one of yours which I hold."

"Yes; but I'm not fixed now to buy it, as I was the last time I made you an offer for it."

"Nevertheless, you are nearer to it now than you were then."

"How so?"

"I have something for you to do, by which you can obtain it."

"Something as infernally risky as it is nasty, I've no doubt."

"Oh, dear, no. Not anything that you need shy at. Merely a robbery."

"Sir! Do you——"

"There; go easy. Don't attract attention by any of your mock heroics. Listen to me. That is enough for you to do at present. It is my own office that I want robbed. In the safe is a brown-paper package marked 'Bond and Mortgage, Jones.' In it is the note that you want, and the sum of one thousand dollars for you to travel with."

"You are putting up some job to get me into a deeper hole than you have me in already."

"No. Why should I? I don't mind admitting to you that I have my own reasons for wishing that package to disappear, and that consequently I shall be as much interested as you in your not being suspected of having carried it off."

"Who will be?"

"Simcoe; my clerk."

"Poor devil. It will be tough on him."

"That is no concern of yours."

"It's a put-up job on him, is it?"

"I have no objection to your drawing what inferences you please, but do not see that I am called upon to offer any explanations. What you have to do is quite clear. Will you undertake it?"

"I don't see how I can. I never did anything of the sort in my life."

"No? Oh, well; your doing so is only a question of time. It is only a step beyond forgery."

Sibley grated his teeth, but did not venture to reply. Mr. Clutchley went on:

"The job is easy enough. The cleaners get through the offices by six-thirty, and the watchman does not lock the front door and begin going his rounds until seven. In the intervening half-hour you can enter my office without being observed, and get away again unseen. You need not be inside five minutes. Here is the key of the office, and here a key to the safe. Drop them down a sewer when you get through with them."

"And when the package is missed, Simeoe will be looked for it?"

"Very probably. Never mind about him. You will not be suspected, and that is all that you need worry about."

"And you swear to me that that note is in the package?"

"Yes; I swear it. And the one thousand dollars, too."

"What is the money for?"

"To enable you to go away, if you like. Will you do the job?"

"Yes."

(To be continued.)

## WALL STREET.—GLIMPSES HERE AND THERE.

THE undercurrent of strength in the market is the constant subject of surprise to the oldest men on Wall Street. They cannot fathom the mystery of the market's stability. The best of the bull rumors do not seem to raise stocks more than one or two points, and the worst attacks of the bears do not depress them more than one or two figures. If the fear of tight money were eliminated, and if gold began to flow to our shores, I believe we should see rushing times before many days passed; but there is a dread of business failures growing out of the mild winter and of the April settlements. There is that indefinite apprehension that always exists in the nervous American mind, and that will continue to exist in Wall Street until stocks are cleaned up to such an extent that those who want them must pay an advance. It looks as if that time would come during 1890.

It cannot be concealed that the difficulty with the Sixth National Bank, and two or three other small institutions, coupled as it was with strange reports regarding a larger bank—the Western National, of which Mr. Conrad N. Jordan is the manager—left an indefinable fear on the minds of investors and speculators. Mr. Jordan was formerly, during Cleveland's Administration, Treasurer of the United States. The charges the newspapers make against him and the revelations of the official investigation of the Sixth National Bank affair, do not reflect credit on Mr. Jordan's business sagacity and intelligence, not to draw it any finer. It is not surprising that large transfers of Western National Bank stock have been made. Had Mr. Manning, who was called to the presidency of the institution when it was organized, lived to enjoy good health and to superintend the operations of this new institution, I doubt not it would have been a success. Under Mr. Jordan things are differently managed, and it is not surprising that stockholders are standing from under.

A correspondent in Philadelphia wants to know if the opposition to the Reading Trust has been silenced, and if so, how? The opposition to the Reading Trust has not been silenced. It has ceased, because the Trust is so protected that it is very difficult to get at it. The impression prevails among observant people on Wall Street that this opposition, after its collapse at the annual election of the Reading, was more in the newspapers than in the brokers' offices, and was intended simply as part of a scheme to lift the common stock up, so that it could be unloaded at a high price on the people. I doubt not that the unloading has been accomplished, and this, perhaps, is the reason for the silence in the case, as well as the fact that there was no way to attack the trust successfully, and accomplish anything without a large expense of time and money.

Reading is in no better shape than it was. What will become of it if it is placed in the hands of a receiver, I cannot undertake to say. Its managers announce that those who convert their third-income bonds into common stock will have the stock issued only on condition that it shall be deposited with and vested in the voting trustees. This indicates that the Trust proposes to make a fight to maintain itself during the continuance of its legal existence. I presume the Reading's leased lines might revert to their original owners in case of its foreclosure, but no one can state what will come of a foreclosure in these days. There is only one thing to expect, and that is an assessment on the stockholders for the benefit of those who are on the inside, and who manipulate the organization.

The same correspondent asks what I think of Western mortgages, and what companies in Philadelphia I would recommend. I have already given, in a previous number, my opinion of Western mortgages. They are, when well selected, comparatively safe and profitable investments. I had much rather, however, deal with some highly credited real estate firm in a Western city than with a mortgage company. The recent disastrous failure of the American Building and Loan Association, of Minneapolis, is only one of a number of such failures. Some of these building companies are managed with extreme conservatism and care, others are merely wild-cat concerns, and unless you know the men who manage such organizations you might as well intrust your money to a stranger. There are usually opportunities in any large city like Philadelphia or New York to make profitable investments in local securities, which one can have under his eye. I commend to my correspondent the bank, street railroad, and other corporate securities of Philadelphia—that is, I commend them for examination. Very often bargains can be had in them, and they offer not only present value, but increased future worth.

I have repeatedly hinted at some deal with the Baltimore and Ohio. Rumor recently had it that the Northern Pacific had secured control of this railroad for its Eastern outlet. Gould would like it for an outlet for his Western roads, but it has been very tightly held so far. I see signs that the grip of its leading owners is loosening. In other days a boom was often started or accelerated by the sudden announcement of a startling and advantageous railroad combination. Perhaps the leaders of the Street are waiting for one of their old-fashioned sensations.

A correspondent who asked me in reference to Mr. Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, should read the testimony given during his examination last January in the Houston and Texas Central case. This testimony appears to indicate that while the tremendous assessment of seventy-three per cent. on stockholders of the Houston and Texas Central was made on the report of the Trust Company, Mr. Olcott, himself the president of the company, knew very little about the facts and figures upon which this frightful assessment was based. It is astonishing how little about the affair he seemed to know, according to the testimony now on file. Mr. Olcott is so busily engaged in reorganization schemes, and such large fees for his corporation are involved in them, that stockholders must not expect him to know too much. Mr. Olcott, like all the rest of humanity, is in this world for what the boys call "sugar," for which no one can blame him; but it would be better, I think, if he had fewer organization schemes on hand and understood their details more fully when questions were asked him.

Wisconsin Central has been unloaded on the poor lambs. Just think of the way it was boomed a few months ago. It is the old, old story. Now it is ready to give the bears aid and comfort, so that insiders can buy back what they have sold, and accordingly it announces its withdrawal from the Interstate Association, which, by the way, seems pretty nearly a total wreck.

So \$5,000,000 more of bonds are to be clapped on the overloaded Missouri Pacific system! Does this account for the desperate effort to lift the stock in Wall Street—an effort which proved a miserable failure because the people have got tired of buying securities bearing the name of Gould? After the \$5,000,000 of bonds have been sold to meet the floating debt, it must be borne in mind that the interest on these comes ahead of the dividends on the stock. Of course Missouri Pacific under such circumstances should go down instead of up, and undoubtedly it will unless manipulation sustains it.

*Jasper*

(For "The Hermit's" article on Insurance, see page 112.)

## J. SEAVER PAGE.

MR. J. SEAVER PAGE, the recently elected Secretary of the Union League Club of New York, is a New-Yorker by birth, and was born November 30th, 1844. He received a public school education, and upon his graduation entered the Free Academy, now known as the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1862 with high honors.

It will doubtless surprise many of Mr. Page's friends to learn that he was at one time a college professor, but such is the case. After leaving college, young Page continued his study of languages, and at the age of twenty-one he was made Professor of English in the German College at Hoboken, New Jersey, receiving the appointment over fifty competitors.

In March, 1865, Mr. Page became an employé of the well-known paint house of F. W. Devoe & Co., and was made a member of the firm in 1869. He still retains an active interest in that firm.

Mr. Page always had a great fondness for athletic sports. He was a prominent ball-player before the introduction of professional ball-playing, and gained considerable distinction as a second baseman and captain of the Actives; also as president of the National Association of Amateurs. He is also quite a famous wing shot, and when abroad for pleasure in 1887, brought back some trophies which he won at Hardingham and other English clubs.

Mr. Page is a staunch Republican. He always had a fondness for public speaking, and has been at the service of the Republican Campaign Committees since 1863. As a public reader and recitationist, he is also widely known. In 1873 he was persuaded to make a public appearance as a reader of miscellaneous subjects, pathetic and humorous, at the Young Men's Christian Association, and from that date until 1882 repeatedly appeared in public, always for benevolent purposes. The demand upon him for entertainments of this kind became so great that, in deference to his business interests, he was finally compelled to decline further services of that sort.

Mr. Page's efforts in obtaining the Bartholdi statue for New York were of real value to the city. It will be remembered that the arm of the great statue was on exhibition at the Centennial in Philadelphia. M. Bartholdi was a member of the French Committee representing his Government, and a grand dinner was given by many prominent citizens of Philadelphia. The Mayor of New York was invited, but for some reason or other was not present, nor was the city of New York officially represented at this banquet. Mr. Page happened to be in Philadelphia at the time as the guest of a correspondent of his firm, and was invited to be present and say a word in behalf of New York. He did so, and in a speech of an hour's duration so presented the claims of New York as to largely promote a decision in its favor. He was highly complimented by those present for his tact and diplomacy in the matter, especially so by M. Bartholdi and John W. Forney. He was made one of the original committee of twenty-one, and gave to it a great deal of time and money. At the dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce to M. Bartholdi after the statue was erected, that gentleman paid high tribute to Mr. Page's efforts.

The only office of a public character that Mr. Page ever held was that of School Trustee of the Twenty-second Ward. Many people wondered why so busy a man should devote so much time to school matters as the position of trustee demanded. But Mr. Page feels that, as he obtained his education entirely in the public schools, he owed them a debt of gratitude which no amount of labor on his part could repay.

In 1884 Mr. Page was made Appraiser of Land for the new parks, and is still engaged in completing that work. Although his report has been confirmed by the courts, a few parcels needed revision. The award amounts to something like \$10,000,000 and 4,800 acres.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE rate of taxation in Mississippi for the present year is four mills.

THE Government of England will be represented at the Berlin Labor Conference.

THE Saxton ballot reform bill has passed the New York Senate by a party vote.

THE pension appropriation for the next fiscal year reported to the House calls for \$98,427,461.

A PARIS paper says that the Russian loan was seven times covered by subscriptions made in Paris alone.

MR. PARNELL'S amendment to the address from the throne asking the repeal of the coercion act was rejected in the House of Commons by 307 to 240 votes.

MR. DOLPH'S bill appropriating \$123,000,000 for fortifications and other defenses on the Pacific coast has been favorably reported to the United States Senate.

THE Mississippi Legislature has repealed the law requiring foreign insurance companies to make a deposit of \$25,000 as a condition of doing business in the State.

THE sentiment among the French and Irish citizens of Canada is growing so rapidly in favor of annexation to the United States that well-informed people believe a civil war is imminent over the question.

THE Russian Government has ordered the planned great railway line across Siberia to be begun in May. When the line is completed it is estimated that the tour of the world in fifty days will be feasible.

THE Senate has ratified the new extradition treaty with England, with some unimportant amendments. The treaty increases the number of extraditable offenses, including embezzlement and manslaughter.

THE town elections in Pennsylvania recently, resulted generally in favor of the Republicans. In Pittsburgh they elected their Mayor by 5,000 majority, a gain of about 3,000 as compared with the mayoralty vote of three years ago.

REFERENCE to the Winters Printing and Lithographing Company of Springfield, Ohio, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the West, was accidentally overlooked in the article on that prosperous city published in a recent issue of this paper.

IT is stated that the list of persons summoned by the German Emperor to take part in the Berlin Labor Conference includes a master locksmith, a foreman, a joiner, a polisher, a director of iron-works, an owner of a factory, and Herr Hitzte, a member of the Reichstag.

PROPERTY of Dom Pedro, the ex-Emperor of Brazil, consisting of jewels, plate, etc., has been appraised at \$2,800,000, and deposited with the Treasurer of the Republic, who will hold it subject to the wishes of the owner. Other effects of the ex-Emperor are valued at \$365,000.

MUCH excitement has been caused in the American colony in Berlin by the action of the university authorities, who have struck from the roll the names of forty American students who disobeyed the rules of the institution. It might be well if a little of this stringent discipline should be introduced in our American colleges.

THE Philadelphia Press says that some of the leading capitalists of that city are engaged in a plan to merge an American and an English gas company and to start the new concern with a capital of \$50,000,000. One-half of this amount is said to be already pledged on this side of the water, and chiefly by local capitalists.

A MOVEMENT has been started within the Republican party of Iowa for the modification of the prohibitory liquor law. Several hundred prominent Republicans, including ex-Governor Kirkwood, are behind it. They want the law changed so that it will keep prohibition in the rural districts, where it has been successful, and substitute high license in the cities where it has failed.

THE Johnstown disaster has been repeated on a small scale in Arizona. A storage dam across the Hassavampa River, built at a cost of \$300,000, gave way on the 22d ult., letting out a lake of water three miles in length by three-fourths of a mile wide, and one hundred and ten feet deep, which swept everything before it, causing a loss of eighty lives and a loss of millions of property.

INTEREST in the Behring Sea dispute has been revived by the fact that Justice Drake, of the British Columbian Supreme Court, has just rendered a decision which declares that the United States has no jurisdiction over the sea outside of the marine league limit. This has always been the insistence of the British Government, and the decision cannot, therefore, occasion surprise.

IT is announced that a syndicate of New England capitalists proposes to build a two-hundred-mile modern railroad line from Port Said, in Egypt, through to Damascus, in Arabia Petraea. The plan is to build the road through the mountainous region in southern Palestine, running northward through the picturesque valley where flows the Bible-famed river Jordan, and thence on to Damascus. General Butler and Hon. Frank Jones, of New Hampshire, are reported to be connected with the enterprise.

OF all the 110-ton guns that have been made for the English navy, the only ones now in condition for use are those for the *Bombardier* and for the *Sanspareil*, and the *Bombardier's* guns cannot be fired for fear fissures already visible may develop into fractures, while the *Sanspareil's* guns are still ashore, and are being strengthened with iron bands and otherwise fixed up, in the hope that they will stand firing. The second gun of the *Victoria* has just been returned to the shop for repairs and to be strengthened.

A BILL for the formation of a public park in the Adirondack region has been introduced in the New York Assembly by Speaker Husted. It creates a permanent commission of five residents, who shall select what lands or waters in Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, Hamilton, and Warren counties shall constitute the State reservation to be known as the "Adirondack Park," which shall include as far as possible the head-waters of the Hudson and other rivers and the forests protecting the same. The commission will have the power to buy wild land at a price to be fixed, and they may lease small tracts for camps or cottages, all leases to be for the same length of time and at the same rate.

## NEW YORK SOCIETY.—II.

## MODERN SOCIAL EXTRAVAGANCE AND ITS EVILS.

It has been asserted that American society is vulgar. It seems to me that this proposition might have been much more successfully controverted ten or fifteen years ago than to-day. Vulgarly implies display and ostentation, and ostentation is much more the characteristic of the hospitality dispensed in New York just at the present time than ever before. Generally speaking, the dinners, the balls, and the receptions of ten or fifteen years ago were simple and unpretentious affairs, given by people for the sole purpose of entertaining their friends. Looking at these affairs to-day, it may legitimately be inferred that they are given not so much for the purpose of extending hospitality as for the purpose of impressing people with the wealth and worldly belongings of the people giving the entertainments.

This statement will not seem an exaggeration to any one with the slightest knowledge of the subject. No one who reads the reports of entertainments in the daily newspapers, or who has heard prominent hosts of New York talk of the entertainments they give, can fail to be struck with the fact that the people who are responsible for the balls, the dinners, and similar affairs are more concerned with the glittering and gorgeous arrangements they have made than with any idea of hospitality with which they are supposed to have started. When people come to their house they are not so desirous to welcome as they are to astonish. In the first place, the guests find servants everywhere, beginning with the entrance door and extending up and down stairs all over the house. There are so many of them around the dinner-table that they are in each other's way, and, of course, the majority of them are simply hired. I know there is an impression that only people of limited means hire servants for small entertainments, but the impression is altogether absurd. Cornelius Vanderbilt hires servants for his entertainments, and keeps a stock of Vanderbilt liveries to hand out when the footmen come along to do temporary service.

When a guest at a modern fashionable house has gotten over the astonishment and delight at the number of servants, he or she is confronted with the modern dinner-table, its marvelous equipment, and the profusion of flowers which is now considered necessary. If the entertainment is not a dinner but a dance, the favors for the german which are distributed at many houses afford an illustration of modern extravagance. These favors used to be bits of ribbon, and had in the first place a simple and legitimate purpose. The ribbons are improved on now, however, until they are frequently costly presents, such as are considered proper between friends at Christmas time, and are not considered proper even then unless the friendship between the one who gives and the one who receives is of the most intimate character. Given to a casual guest at a dance, the guest, whether he or she feels it or not, is put under an unquestionable obligation. The bestowal of such presents would of course be burdensome to the giver if unlimited wealth were not at command. There is no question, in my mind, that they ought to be burdensome to the man or woman who receives them. From these facts concerning the existing conditions, it will be seen that the dinners and dances and other entertainments now given in society represent on the part of the opulent host an expenditure of money beyond what is necessary, and he simply spends money for the sake of spending it, and for the impression of wealth that such prodigality is apt to effect; and he eagerly seizes on any excuse which the tradespeople afford him for extravagance, so long as the extravagance results in a corresponding display.

The result of all this may be very briefly indicated. As I have intimated in a previous article, it places social entertainments practically on the same basis with theatrical productions. It robs them of their personal and private character, and gives them a publicity which is at war with the idea which should be the basis of them. Hospitality is no longer sacred. It is simply spectacular. And the result flowing from this condition of things is altogether pernicious. So long as extravagance and display and costliness are qualities sought after in such matters, it starts emulation and a competition precisely similar to the competition established between theatrical managers, and transforms hosts and hostesses from the gentle dispensers of hospitality into eager purveyors for popular amusement. People cease cultivating kindness of heart and gentleness of disposition and elegance of manners. They deal with arithmetic, and begin to calculate the length of their purses. The question is not whether they are glad to see their friends and minister to the minor enjoyments of life, but whether they can astonish the people they know with the resources of their establishments, and throw them into spasms of amazement or steep them into utmost despair over any idea of emulating such splendor.

The vulgar and lavish entertainments which have been given in New York during the past two or three seasons have simply bred competition between people of enormous wealth, and those who are unable to support the competition have quietly and wisely dropped out of the race. The consequence is that a great many families whose entertainments, although exceedingly simple, were altogether delightful have stopped entertaining, and this is a distinct loss to society. If people want theatrical entertainments they can secure them at \$1.50 each, and a theatre party can be made up at any time for \$25. But there is no substitute for the gracious hospitality which these theatrical entertainments in modern drawing-rooms are rapidly crowding out.

The effect of all this eager excitement and competitive display on the people who give entertainments in New York can be traced without very much difficulty. There is coarse triumph for men and women whose bank accounts hold out, and heart-burnings and jealousy, and oftentimes bankruptcy and failure, for those whose bank accounts do not hold out, and who keep in the race long after they are unable longer to meet their obligations. But can anybody understand or describe the situation of the men and women who accept this ostentatious hospitality, and accept it week after week and month after month, and, in a great many cases, without power or possibility of reciprocating? What are the feelings of the men and women who dance the german, and who accept as favors articles of one kind or another valued all the way from \$10 to \$25 each? I am told that the favors which were used at the last ball of the "Howling Swells" at Sherry's, and which were presented by Mrs. Cornelius

Vanderbilt, cost \$300. There were perhaps forty or fifty of them, so that they represented an average value of \$6 or \$8. To the poor persons who were proffered these things, the mere proffer, if viewed in any proper light, was an insult, and to a rich person it was simply an impertinence. Presumably nobody did view the matter in its proper light, because the favors were all accepted, and nothing has ever been said about it.

Take the case of a dinner for twenty or twenty-four people, which costs all the way from \$1,000 to \$1,500. Men and women are bidden to the feast whose incomes, viewed from any ordinary standpoint, are exceedingly handsome. That is to say, their incomes are \$20,000 or \$25,000 a year. But, viewed from the standpoint of that single dinner, \$20,000 or \$25,000 a year is no income at all. It would only pay for twenty or twenty-five such dinners as that in a year, and nature demands rather more nourishment than that number of dinners would afford. The dinner is not so extravagant in the matter of viands as it is in all its surroundings and appointments. There are several families in town who put gold plates on the table, each plate presumably costing somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100. More than this, they decorate the table so profusely with costly flowers, that both the cover of the decoration and the fragrance of the flowers is oppressive. Outside of this, costly wines are served with the dinner, not as they are served to connoisseurs, but in the same fashion in which champagne and ordinary wines are served at other dinners. All this is done obviously not for the purpose of honoring the guest or adding to the cordial feeling which prompted the invitation. It is done, as I have said, simply and solely for the purpose of impressing on the people present the amount of money which the host is able to spend. In some of the dinners which have been given recently bonbons have been served in costly little boxes. One story which went round the clubs concerning one well-known house was, that it would require a cart to carry away the presents. Fortunately the experience of New York society with the cotillon dinners that were given early in the seventies has not been repeated. At these affairs, the ladies were presented with diamond bracelets and the men with diamond scarf-pins, but these were isolated cases. The extravagance of dinners at the present time continues from week to week and month to month, and in the aggregate puts such single examples as were furnished by Messrs. Travers and Jerome altogether in the shade.

The vulgarity characteristic of all kinds of entertainments to-day is an outgrowth of the present interesting situation in American society. Many people who have accumulated large wealth within a very short time are attempting to secure a social foothold in some of the larger cities. Society is, of course, based primarily on mutual respect and esteem and an identity of thoughts and feelings, and on pleasure in conversation and intercourse. The attempt of new people to get into society for reasons such as these would be necessarily slow. They have adopted the more simple and direct way of giving magnificent entertainments, precisely as I described in the case of the Bradley-Martins, and trusting that the curiosity of society people will insure their attendance. How successful this method has been I have already pointed out.

The ostentation characteristic of entertainments has had all kinds of amusing developments. Perhaps none have been more amusing and remarkable than the gaudy extravagance to be noted in connection with the equipages of wealthy families to be seen along the drive in Central Park during the season. Many of the broughams are lavishly decorated, with an approach at least to the decoration of the magnificent vehicles which take part in Barnum's torchlight processions. The horses are decorated with all manner of flashing harness, and the coachmen are dressed out in startling liveries and impressive buttons. I am told that in many cases the buttons alone are worth \$200 or \$300. But the society people, who are bound to astonish the world with their opulence, are not satisfied with ornamenting their coachmen, embellishing their horses, and decorating their carriages. They have gotten into the habit, during the past few years, of spangling and emblazoning their own persons. Their favorite garnishments are diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, and they use them for their own adornment with the most lavish and indiscriminate hand. The appearance of Mrs. William Astor and Mrs. Bradley-Martin at the New Year's ball was a spectacle which long will be remembered. They simply blazed with jewels from head to foot, and it may be said without prejudice that the effect, instead of being brilliant and attractive, was garish and gaudy.

*Howling Swells*

## STAGE CHILDREN AND STREET GAMINS.

THE discussion as to the employment of children on the dramatic stage is peculiarly pertinent at this present season, when in the majority of the plays and spectacles current upon metropolitan boards leading rôles are intrusted to juvenile players. There are "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Prince and Pauper," and "The Burglar," to say nothing of burlesques like "Bluebeard, Jr.," in which whole troops of youngsters caper before the foot-lights, and the inevitable emotional plays in which the pathetic "che-ild" is brought on in the last act to serve as a "stepping-stone" to the touching reconciliation of passion-sundered papa and mamma. Of course the hot-house atmosphere of the theatre is not that in which the flower of the infant soul most naturally and sweetly blooms. But environment is less a matter of selection than of necessity. Most of the theatre children are, so to speak, born on the stage; that is to say, their parents are actors and actresses before them. They succeed to the profession legitimately. Of such stuff, indeed, are great artists oftenest made, as innumerable examples might be quoted to show. In the pretty performances of these juveniles there is a glamour and charm, alike for the player and the audience. Meet them off the stage—as, for instance, at the Christmas festival which they celebrate in New York every year—and you will find them, as a class, remarkably bright, rosy, vivacious, and well-mannered children. How much better is their lot than that of the little newspaper-seller, the flower-girl, the shop drudge, or the children of the city poor, who run wild in the squalid streets! There

are thousands of unhappy waifs in real life to one on the mimic stage. These conditions, obvious as they are, might better be borne in mind by the energetic Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which is at times in danger of being misled in its aim by a shining mark.

## THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE IN MISSOURI.

NEARLY one hundred of the leading ladies of Lathrop, Missouri, a town of some 2,000 inhabitants, visited the gambling halls and liquor saloons of that town on Friday afternoon, February 7th, and, notwithstanding the entreaties and threats of the proprietors, utterly demolished the establishments, destroying over \$1,500 worth of liquor. The attack was not unexpected. For some time these places have been run in utter disregard of the law, and without any official molestation. The continued outrage of public sentiment had aroused much indignation, and it has been evident that a crisis would soon be reached.

## THE CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

The immediate cause of the outbreak was a stabbing affray, the result of intoxication. Mrs. Brooks, the wife of the man who was stabbed, in discussing the affair one day, remarked to a neighbor that if she had any one to help her she would break into every saloon in town and pour the liquor into the street. That neighbor replied, "I will go with you, and can get twenty-five other women to go." It was then that a public meeting was called, and it was decided to circulate a paper asking the women of Lathrop to pledge themselves to exterminate the liquor traffic.



"SISTER" KINNEY, CHAIRMAN OF CRUSADERS' MEETING.

The first saloon visited was Thomas Ward's. The building in which it is located is a two-story frame, and it is situated on the south side of the main street. Finding the place bolted and barred, some woman's clinched hand shattered the painted glass, and then, reaching in, unlocked the door. There was a wild rush of femininity, and the billiard-room was invaded. Without, the men, who had surrounded the building, raised a triumphant shout. The crowd in the saloon had partially vanished, but Ward, the proprietor, stood guard. He made a futile attempt to expostulate, but he was swept from the field.

By this time the women had provided themselves with various bombarding instruments. Some had axes, others hatchets, and still more stones, and with these they soon demolished and emptied the contents of the saloon.



SISTER ELLEDGE, A PROMINENT CRUSADER, SIXTY YEARS OF AGE.

The women who composed the "Band of Crusaders" included the wives of every minister in the city with the exception of the Rev. A. B. Jones, of the Christian Church.

It is said that the saloon-keepers will institute proceedings against the crusaders, but they are in a hopeless minority, and the women defy them to do their worst. In the town of Trenton, Mo., a number of women crusaders have been sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars each for a like offense.



REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF NEW YORK CITY.—XVIII. MRS. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

## MRS. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

THE portrait which adorns a page of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER to-day is that of a lady whose position in New York society is enviably prominent, and whose



A ROYAL DOG.—THE SIBERIAN WOLFHOUND, IVAN ROMANOFF, IN ACTION.

charming presence has been eagerly sought in the court circles of many of the large cities of England and Europe. Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, whose picture here appears, is a lady of striking personal appearance. Her clearly-cut features show at once great force and delicacy; her brilliant dark eyes flash beneath her well-defined brows, and the contour of her face is most attractive in softly waving hair, dark and satiny. Mrs. Butterfield's figure retains the grace and symmetry of her girlhood, and she is famous for her beautiful and sumptuous costumes.

Before her marriage Mrs. Butterfield was Miss Julia L. Safford,

the daughter of Captain Safford, of Newburyport, a scion of one of the oldest, best, and wealthiest families of Massachusetts. She married, first, the late Mr. F. E. James, of New York, a rich and prominent banker, who died, leaving his wife a rich, handsome, and unusually attractive widow. A few years ago she married Major-General Daniel Butterfield, one of the most gallant heroes of the late Civil War. Mrs. Butterfield was wedded abroad to the General, and the Comte de Paris, who has been his life-long friend, "gave the bride away." She and General Butterfield, who recently returned from a prolonged sojourn abroad, were, during their stay in Russia, the recipients of most marked and unusual courtesies from the Emperor and Empress. The latter sent her royal coach of state for Mrs. Butterfield to drive in, and the Emperor especially invited General Butterfield to review the grand parade of the army with him, while both were accorded special private interviews.

Mrs. Butterfield has a beautiful country house, "Cragside," at Cold-Spring-on-the-Hudson, and a remarkably fine house in town. The General seems to find as much enjoyment in the pleasures of peace as he did in the delights of war, and his charming wife and he entertain with great splendor and cordial hospitality.

Mrs. Butterfield is a woman of unusually brilliant mental attainments. She is a most accomplished musician, and as an artist her paintings are of marked merit. She also wields a particularly graceful and forceful pen, and, had her paths in life been less rose-strewn, less sunshiny, it is certain that her abilities would have won her something very like fame.

## A ROYAL DOG.

UPON the pathless wastes of Siberia the wolf is hunted by a royal dog! In the home of the Russian noble this animal is gentle, affectionate, and good-tempered; never so happy as when he is petted by pudgy little hands, or left to guard the household. A superior instinct seems to teach him that the wolf is the natural enemy of man, and instances have been related where these dogs have been literally torn to pieces defending their masters. In the army they often serve as guards, and the Russian soldier, encamped in wolf-infested districts, rolls himself up in his blanket to dream of home, while a pack of these faithful hounds keep a lonely night-vigil. Each regiment has its own strain, and so much pride do the soldiers take in retaining the purity of this, that no dogs are ever allowed to leave the regimental kennels. Only a small number of females are bred each year, the surplus being drowned as soon as they are born. In fact, full-blooded wolfhounds are seldom found except in the army or among the nobility. They are, as Wade says, the *chien de luxe* of the upper classes, and no sleigh on the Nevski Prospekt is complete without a brace of these handsome hounds running abreast of the horses.

In their native country these dogs are known as "Barzors," but elsewhere as Russian, Siberian, or Circassian wolfhounds. Very little can be learned of their early history, but the best authorities claim that they are a cross between the Persian greyhound and the Russian staghound. Others say they are only a larger and more perfect specimen of the English greyhound, with a long and shaggy coat to protect them from the intense cold of Siberia. The old Russian legend that they are a cross between the wolf and a dog that is now extinct is only a myth among the peasantry. No physical characteristic of the animal substantiates this ridiculous theory, and in disposition the wolfhound is anything but that of the wolf. These dogs are the most companionable pets in the world, and seem to have an aversion to solitude.

Whatever may have been the fortunate cross that gave these animals to the world, they are, in form and intelligence, as near the ideal dog as one can ever hope to see. When wolfhounds are better known in America they will undoubtedly supplant all other dogs in point of usefulness as well as beauty, for they hunt not only the wolf, but the deer also, and some of them have been trained for hare-coursing in the same manner as English greyhounds. In the chase they hunt by sight until the game is under cover, when their keen scent is brought into play, thus combining two rare qualities in one animal—*speed and scent*. In Russia and many parts of Europe the wolfhound has long since been acknowledged the "king of dogs," so it is not surprising that he is the favored companion of the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany.

Not until the bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, in 1889, were these dogs ever exhibited in America. The subject of the present sketch, Ivan Romanoff, then created a great sensation, winning the first prize over many old favorites. Ivan was a celebrated dog even before his advent to our shores, having been bred by the Czar of Russia, by whom he was presented to Consul-General Charlton H. Way, an uncle of the present owner, Lieutenant W. N. King, Jr. Ivan was a first-prize winner again this year, having against him beautiful specimens in Rival, a Siberian wolfhound bred by the late Emperor William, and Zerry, a bitch owned and imported by Mr. J. Getz. Zerry was awarded the second prize.

There are only a few of these dogs now in this country. In addition to the three exhibited this year at the American Institute building, Mr. William Wade, of Hulton, Pennsylvania, will soon import Elsie, a handsome bitch of the same coloring as Ivan—and there is another, Waldela, owned in Los Angeles, California. These are the only dogs of this kind that are well known in this country, though it is said there are two others, one in Pittsburg and the other in Orange, N. J.

The cuts herewith given are reproduced from photographs of Ivan, by Rockwood. The expression in the first is the most remarkable ever caught of a dog's head. A cat was brought into the room, and as the eyes of the dog were rolled back and the mouth thrown open, the head was taken instantaneously. The second cut shows Ivan's immense size in contrast to George F. Hecker's handsome little fox terrier, Mischief. This picture also shows Ivan's odd markings and his soft, shaggy coat, which is as white as the snow of his native Siberia, save for the black spots on the head and tail.



THE SIBERIAN WOLFHOUND, IVAN ROMANOFF, AND MISCHIEF.

## MRS. LANGTRY'S PARIS DRESSES.

PARIS, February 20th, 1890.

MRS. LANGTRY'S dresses are the talk of the day in the circles interested in artistic and beautiful dressing. The "Jersey Lily" comes every season to Paris to be outfitted, and this year she has been extremely liberal, leaving a large order at each of the leading houses. Her habit is not to buy costumes for an especial play, unless it be a character part, like *Rosalind*, but to select a number of rich and elegant dresses, suitable alike for the drawing-room or for the society plays in which she usually appears. The most elegant of her costumes was a mauve satin, made by Worth after an original design suggested by a historic portrait in the Louvre. The heavy satin is only tinted with the pale mauve color, and hangs in long straight folds. The corsage has a peculiar cut, being straight and uncurved under the arms, giving an unusually long look to the waist. Around the low neck in front are folds of lilac-tinted gauze held by a brooch, and in the back the same gauze hangs from the *décolleté* neck in a full, wide ruffle. The *cachet* of the dress are the



sleeves, which are long, coming over the hands and wrinkled in puffs to the shoulders, and are made of a bright green velvet of a lovely new shade, spangled with gold. The combination sounds very theatrical, and a few years ago might have been thought too pronounced to be worn off the stage, but now that the taste for contrasts and fanciful dressing is so cultivated, it will not seem at all out of place to have green-velvet sleeves in a mauve dress. A more quiet dress, and one of the richest, was of thick white satin with a long, plain train. The corsage is cut in three round lapels in front which hang below the waist, as shown in the sketch. The low neck is held in front by a band of pearl embroidery. The sleeves are, as usual, the *point de résistance* of the dress. The whole character of the costume is summed up in the sleeves nowadays, and in this particular dress they are of the utmost importance, being the most exaggerated balloons of white satin coming to the elbow, where they are held by a band of pearl embroidery. Over these huge white puffs, which give immense



breadth to the shoulders and slimmest to the waist, is worn a bertha of fine white guipure lace. The lace is gathered full and comes slightly across the front of the corsage, and the rest falls in a veil over the sleeves almost to the elbows. Around the waist is worn with this dress a wonderful string of pearls, which Mr. Worth assured me are genuine and must be worth a fortune in themselves. The pearl girdle passes five times around the waist, ties on the side, and hangs in a long chaplet with the ends finished with large pear-shaped, emeralds and tassels of pearls.

Another gown, of rose-pink velvet, was extremely pretty but less magnificent than the two preceding ones. The bodice was simply crossed in folds around the waist and diagonally in front. Around the *décolleté*, across the folds in front, down the panels of the skirt, as well as forming a sort of sleeve, was a full border of pink ostrich feathers, which made the only trimming. Félix also made her a dozen or two handsome dresses and cloaks. A *sortie*

*de bal*, which he calls the *manteau soleil*, is one of the most gorgeous cloaks imaginable, and the effect on the stage, or elsewhere, will be dazzling. The outside cloak, which is long and loose, fitted to the waist in the back, is made of silver-gray *crêpe de chine* covered with silver embroidery and lined with pink satin. Under this is worn a tight-fitting long coat, coming to the feet, of white silk, on the breast of which is embroidered by hand, in diamonds and silver thread, a large sun with glittering rays, covering the front of the garment. The effect of this combination of silver and diamonds wrought on white and gray silk can be imagined.

The same house made a charming dinner dress for the handsome actress. It was of *crêpe de chine* in the yellow of ripe grain, and was painted by hand with graceful garlands of flowers in varied colors. The dress hung in long and simple folds, the sleeves were half long, and around the waist was a belt of pale mauve velvet. A princess robe was of white cloth embroidered with gold, and the sleeves, which were of open-work gold embroidery, were lined with pink silk. A Louis XIII. dress was made of black *crêpe de chine* embroidered with brilliant steel. The collar was of the period, high and standing, made of old white guipure lace, and the puffed Louis XIII. sleeves were of black *crêpe* with embroidery and lace trimming. There was also a *noyen-âge* robe as a street dress, made of gray cloth embroidered across the shoulders with a bertha in gray silk. The skirt was of striped *pekin* in two shades of gray.

The house of Laferrère, who make most of Sarah Bernhardt's clothes, made a very original dinner dress for Mrs. Langtry, which, although becoming to her, would be difficult for many. It is a *décolleté* dress without sleeves, made of flesh-colored cloth, fitting as if the figure were moulded into it. Around the low neck, in the front and back, is a little boa of purple violets, which also follows the line of the skirt to the floor on one side. There is no trimming, save a few scant folds across the front of the corsage, and the skirt is smooth and close fitting. With the fine figure and clear complexion of Mrs. Langtry, this would be a great success, but imagine such a severe test on a woman of fewer charms, and it would be painful.

Another odd garment, made by this house also, is a tight-fitting jacket of the feathers called *lotophore*. The small feathers are of a glittering blue-green, resembling the breast feathers of the peacock, but are more metallic and shining. Each little feather is glued to a foundation until a solid mass is formed, which looks like a coat-of-mail of iridescent blue. This fits the figure perfectly, and has large sleeves of black velvet and front lapels of the same. A tiny muff of the blue feathers is lined with orange satin. Another novelty arranged for Mrs. Langtry is a dress of light-blue *crêpe*, trimmed with guipure lace dyed a delicate blue. The effect is rather pretty, but the idea of colored lace is always forced, and it seems unnecessary to "paint the lily" by coloring a lace which depends on its delicacy for beauty.

Morin and Blossier also prepared some of the most successful costumes of the outfit. Among other costumes, one was a princess robe for visiting, of light sage-green armure silk, brocaded with Louis XVI. designs in flowers and gold ribbons. The skirt is quite *fourreau*, the new tight-fitting skirt, which has its name from fitting like a sheath or case. The sleeves and sash are of a brown velvet, the shade called wood-color here, and an inch-wide band of the same velvet protects the bottom of the skirt.

MACKENZIE.

## NOVELTIES IN PARASOLS FOR SPRING.

It would almost appear that the art of the designer had reached its limit in the direction of parasols when one is conducted through the manufacturer's establishment and notes the seemingly endless variety in shape, color, and fabric. To begin with, some of these so-called "shades," which are so transparent as to merely modify the sun's rays, have quite missed their ostensible purpose, and thus afford the satirists another opportunity for a fling at the follies of fashion. Foremost among the novelties is the "Arched Mauresque." Its shape is a very graceful one, the top being rather flat and the ribs slightly curved at the end, while the material is arched up between, with a handsome fringe pendent from the edge. Fringe this season plays as important a part in parasols as in dress trimmings. The material is put on the ententeus plain if in heavy silk, but when light fabrics are chosen they are shirred. Striped "Royale," plain Indias, and surahs in rich colors, *point d'esprit*, and embroidered nets are among the materials used for this parasol. Those made of the embroidered nets are the very daintiest trifles imaginable. They are shirred over India silk or surah, and bordered with a quill fringe of the same color, which is interspersed with flower-sprays corresponding with the predominating color in the embroidery. For instance, black and yellow will have buttercup sprays in the fringe, and there are rose-buds, marguerites, and violets arranged in like manner.

The "Basket Ribbon" parasol has a cover adjusted to the frame, and in one piece, being composed entirely of ribbons, interlaced and finished on the edge with loops of the ribbon like a fringe. The effect is rich in solid black or white, but is equally handsome in harmonious combinations, such as two shades of heliotrope, two shades of gray, Nile green and myrtle; in fact, any of the popular shades of the season.

The "Jockey" parasol is one of the most decided novelties. It is a twelve-rib parasol, having four narrow gores, separated from each other by two wider ones, producing a square effect which is emphasized by using for the narrow gores a material that in color or quality is a contrast to the rest of the parasol. As, for instance, narrow gores of white, gray, cardinal, or primrose *point d'esprit* are placed in contrast to gathered black figured net, or a parasol of any of the leading costume colors is offset by narrow gores of plaids, which are now so popular.

Mourning parasols are quite as varied in design as those of colors. The newest are made of rows of *crêpe lisse* ruching over India silk or surah, or in the "Jockey" shape, when the gores of *crêpe* alternate with gros-grain or shirred Brussels net. In the coaching style they are made in tricotin, striped "Royale," or figured India silk, with black handles and trimmings.

The little folks are not forgotten either, in the way of parasols, and enough of the new designs are repeated in miniature to gladden the hearts of all the little maids in the land.

ELLA STARR.

## PERSONAL.

THE Virginia Legislature has passed a bill making General Robert E. Lee's birthday a legal holiday.

SENATOR INGALLS, of Kansas, will deliver the memorial oration at Gettysburg on next Decoration Day.

THOMAS A. EDISON's birthday is now noted in the British almanacs. His pedigree is given in the Italian Year-book.

MR. SAWYER has introduced in the United States Senate a bill to prevent lottery circulars or letters passing through the mails.

It is stated that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has decided to increase his gift for a library to Pittsburg from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

MR. JOHN E. REYBURN has been elected as successor of the late William D. Kelley in the House of Representatives by a majority of 10,000.

PRESIDENT CARNOT recently invited the principal American residents of Paris to a great reception at the Elysée in honor of President Harrison.

PATTI gave \$5,000 to the poor in the City of Mexico. But as Mexico had given \$100,000 to Patti, her generosity cannot be regarded as excessive.

DR. KNAPPE, the German Consul, who made all the trouble between America and Germany at Samoa, has been dropped from the consular lists, just published.

AMONG recent deaths, is that of Christopher Latham Spoles, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who gained a national reputation as the inventor of the first successful typewriter.

CARDINAL GIBBONS thinks that "the negro problem" can be solved by Christianizing the blacks. Would it not be well, first, to Christianize the whites who deny them their rights?

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON has bought a plantation of four hundred or five hundred acres near Apia, where he intends to make his future home. He finds the climate of Samoa to be better for his health than any other place he has visited.

BERLIN correspondents state that the German Emperor has studied the labor question for the past eighteen months. As soon as he was convinced that European peace was assured he began to consult experts in every class in order to collect data.

OUR new Minister to Russia, Charles Emory Smith, will astonish the Russians by abstaining from the use of intoxicating drinks. Mr. Smith is not a prohibitionist, but he has not tasted wine for many years. At public banquets he turns his glasses down when the wine is passed.

THE drooping eyelid with which General Butler was born, and which with his increasing years has grown more and more troublesome, hanging so far over the eyeball as to practically destroy the sight, was recently operated upon, and is said now to give little annoyance.

IN the recent German elections to the Reichstag the Government parties lost many seats, and the socialists doubled their vote. Among those elected were Herr Liebknecht and Herr Singer. The latter, a socialist, defeated Eugene Richter, one of the most distinguished of German politicians and a leader of the German Liberal party.

A BERLIN newspaper says that Prince Bismarck has ordered an inventory to be made of his personal effects in the palace or ministerial residence in view of his resignation and retirement. The semi-official papers continue in their comments to indicate Herr Boetticher as the Prince's successor, and to refer to him in terms of high commendation.

FOR the first time in history the Pope has conferred a pontifical decoration on a monarch who does not belong to the Christian faith. He has presented to the Shah the Order of Pius IX., and has forwarded to him the insignia together, with an autograph letter in which he thanks Nasr-ed-Deen for the protection and liberty accorded to the Catholics in Persia.

MR. JAMES A. BRADLEY, the founder of Asbury Park, the famous New Jersey seaside resort, has been putting up drinking fountains for men and horses, and beneath some of them are little foot-high water-troughs. Over one of these little troughs Mr. Bradley has thoughtfully caused to be painted a small sign, so that no dog who has eyes need go thirsty. The sign reads: "For dogs."

SECRETARY BALFOUR, while in Dublin recently, met a Catholic priest who did not belong to the Nationalist party. "Are the Irish people as bitter against me as certain newspapers say they are?" asked Balfour. "Since you have asked me I will tell you the truth," answered the priest. "If our flocks hated sin half as cordially as they hate you there would be no use for priests in Ireland."

BISHOP WALKER, of North Dakota, having a wide field, proposes to reach it by a somewhat novel method. He has contracted with the Pullman Palace Car Company for a gospel car, with a seating capacity for eighty persons, and supplied with a robing-room, pulpit, and font, with and by means of which he will be able to conduct confirmation services with appropriate surroundings in the barren country, where few churches exist and where the villagers are devout.

THE Home Rule party of Ireland has sustained a real loss in the death of Joseph G. Biggar, the well-known member of the House of Commons from County Cavan. Mr. Biggar entered Parliament in 1874, and at once took his place in the front rank of Irish fighters in the House. He was known as the Father of Obstruction. He was always prepared to talk against time on any subject that might be uppermost, and might be depended upon to keep on his legs until his object had been accomplished.

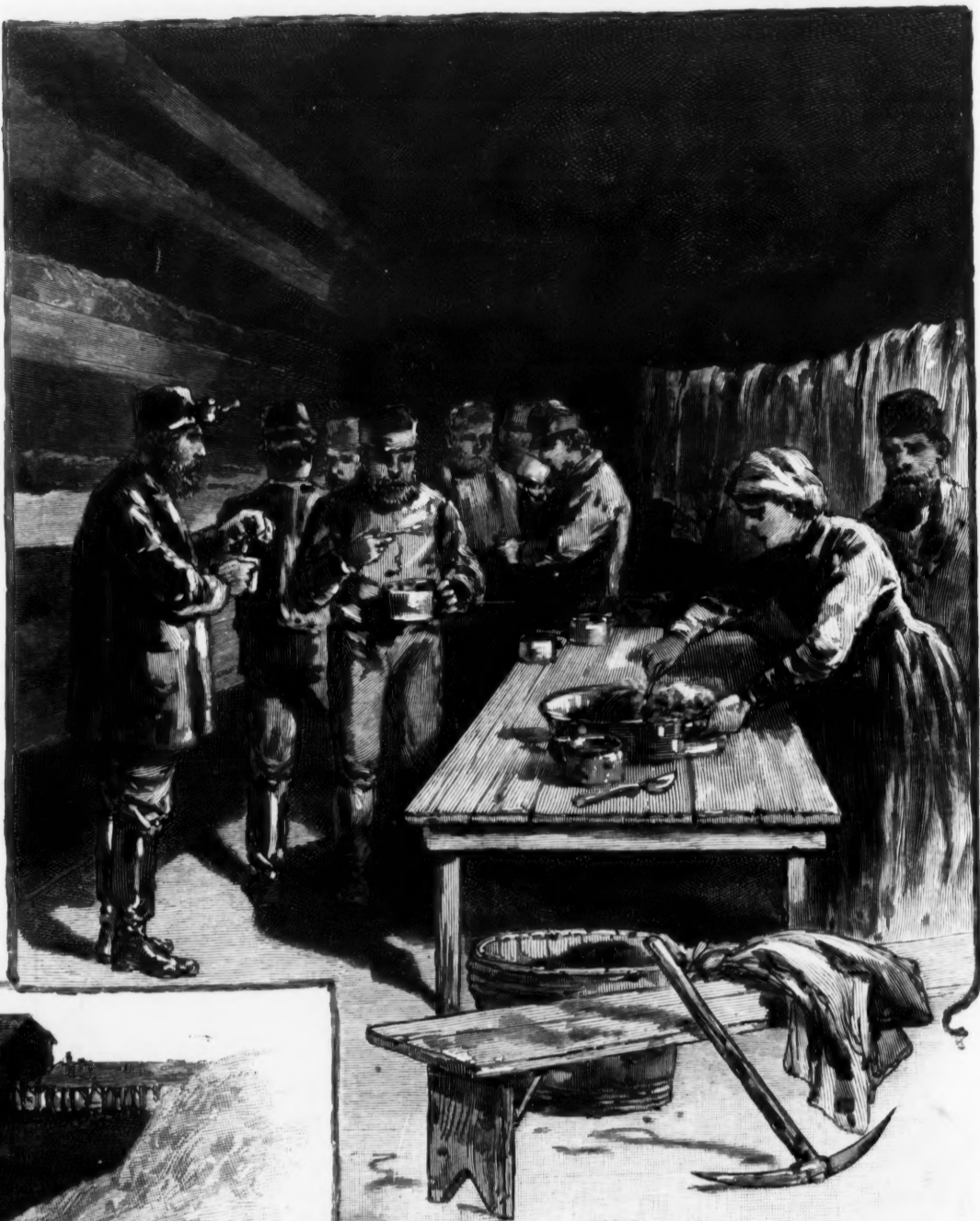
IN the death of John Jacob Astor, leader of the great family of that name, and grandson of John Jacob Astor, the founder of the family in America, which occurred on the 22d ult., probably the richest man in America has passed away. He was sixty-seven years old, and his life had been a quiet one, his time being largely occupied with the care of his vast landed estate, estimated to be worth from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000. He took little part in public affairs, but during the Civil War he was an aide-de-camp on the staff of General McClellan, serving with credit. He was a member of the Union League Club.

CHILDREN IN THE STREET AND ON THE STAGE.—A GROUP OF CHARACTERISTIC SKETCHES.

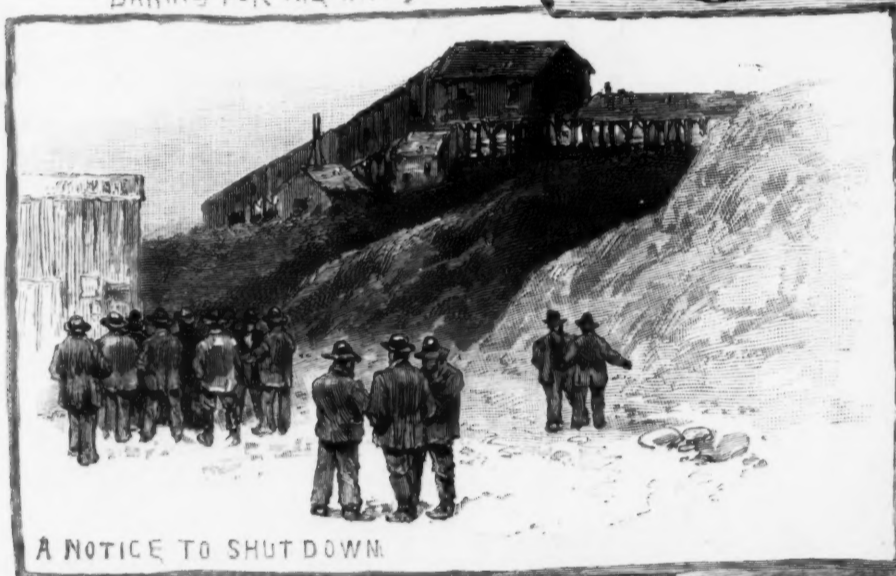




BAKING FOR THE GANG



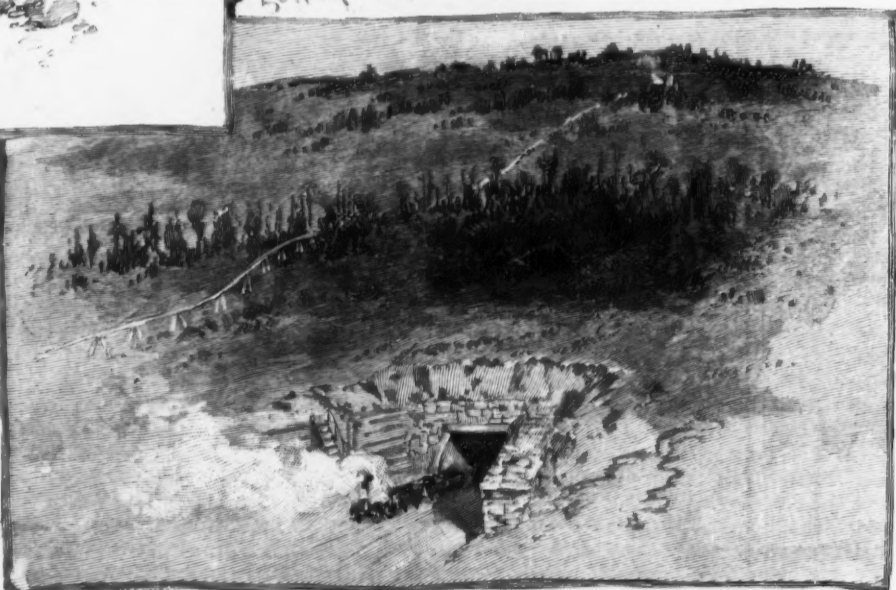
LUNCH TIME AT A BOARDING HOUSE



A NOTICE TO SHUT DOWN



HURRYING COAL TO TIDEWATER



TUNNELLING A MOUNTAIN FOR COAL



THE GRIP ON THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—A MOMENT OF DANGER.—DRAWN BY J. DREKIN.

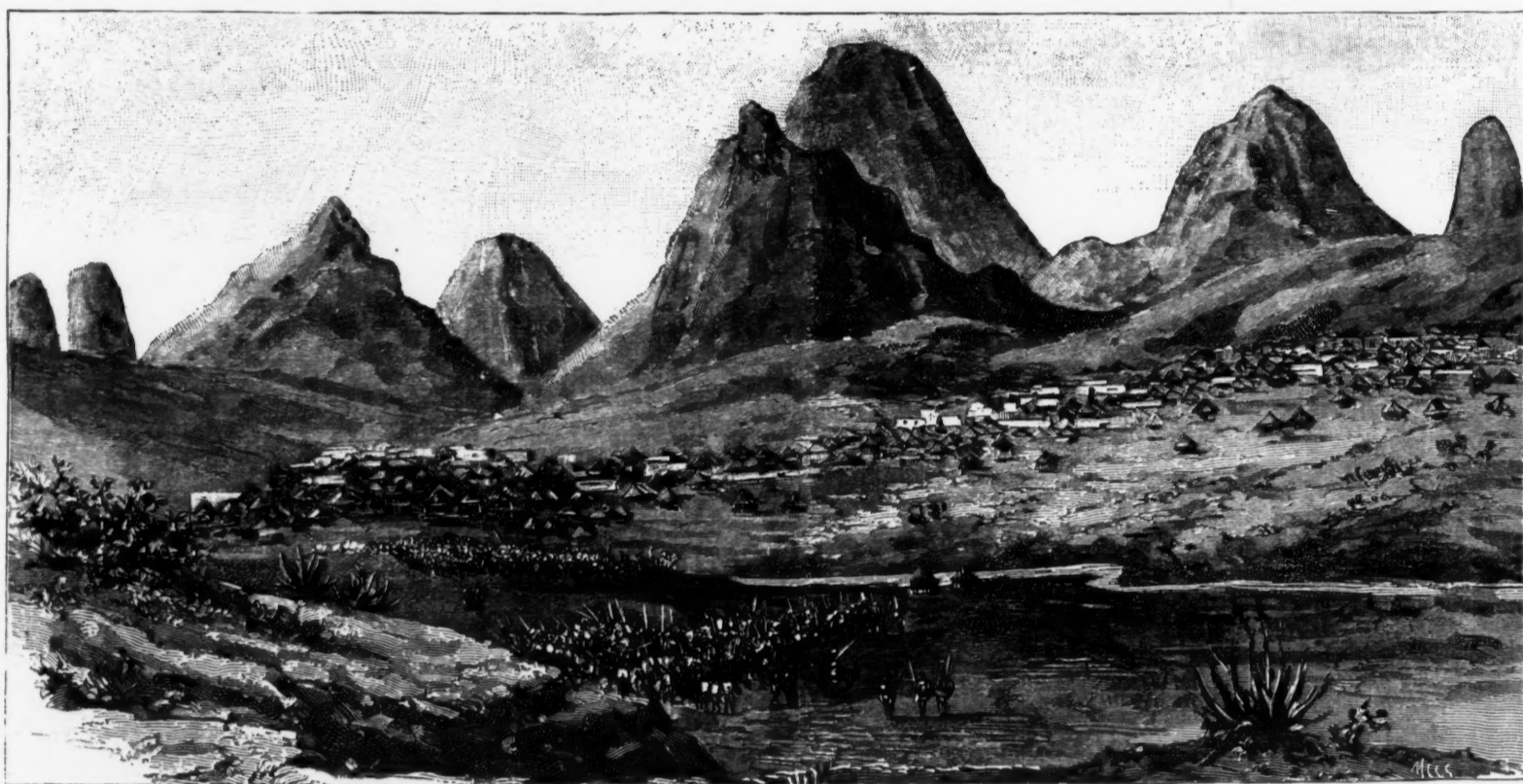
Foreign Objects and Events Illustrated.—[SEE PAGE 112.]



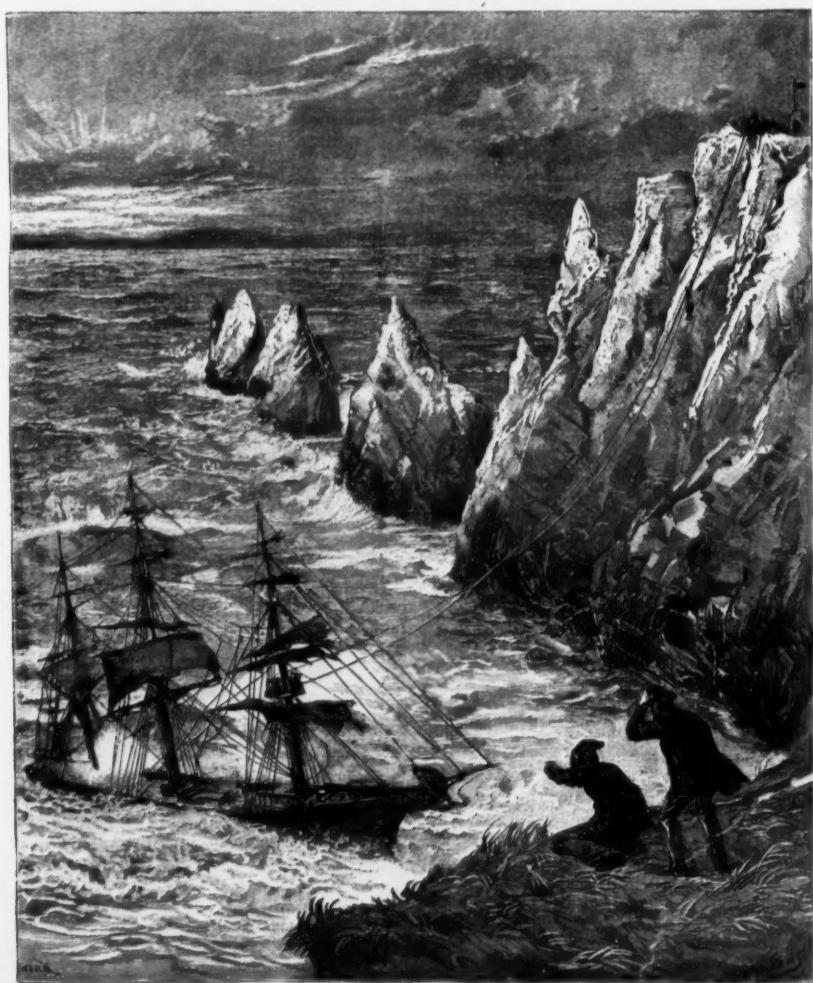
TURKEY.—BLESSING THE SEA AT THE VILLAGE OF MAKRI-KENUL.



TONQUIN.—EXECUTION OF THE CHIEF OF THE PIRATES AT HANOI.



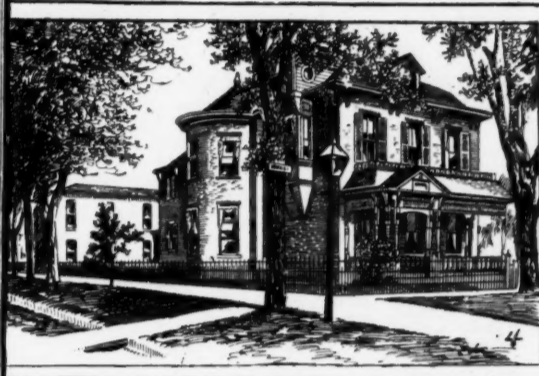
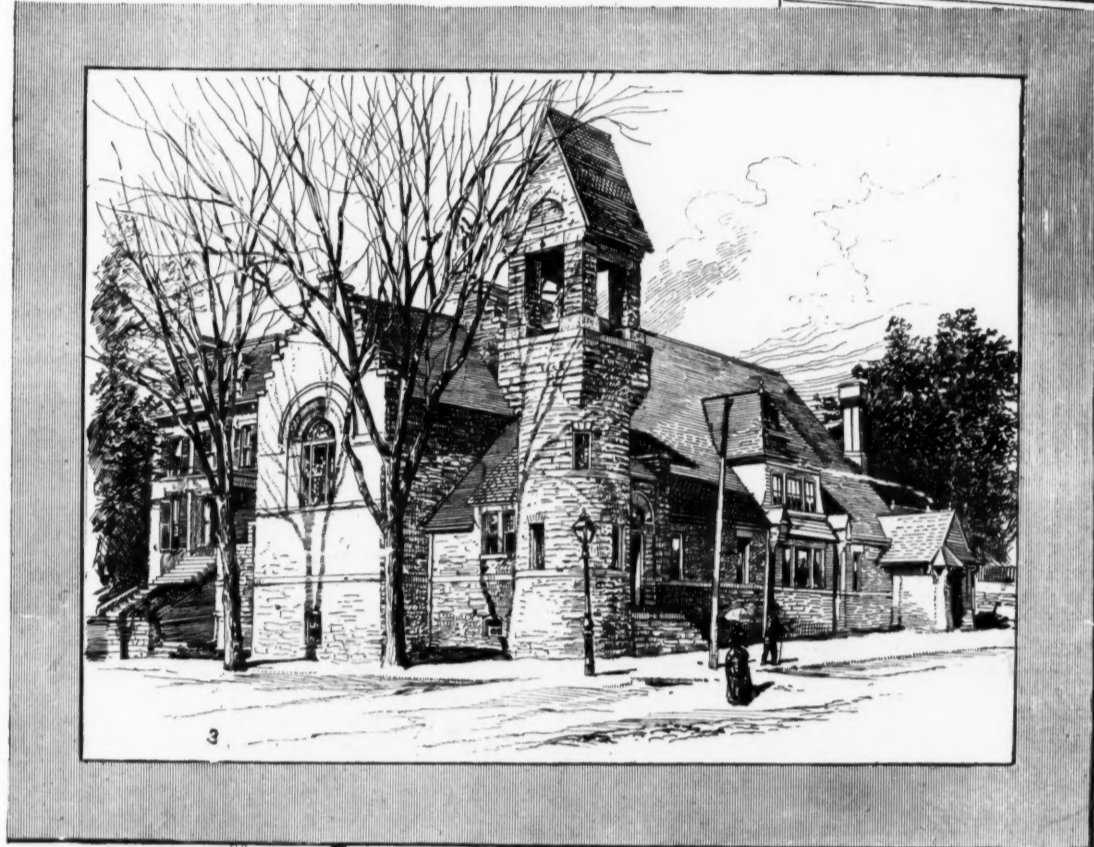
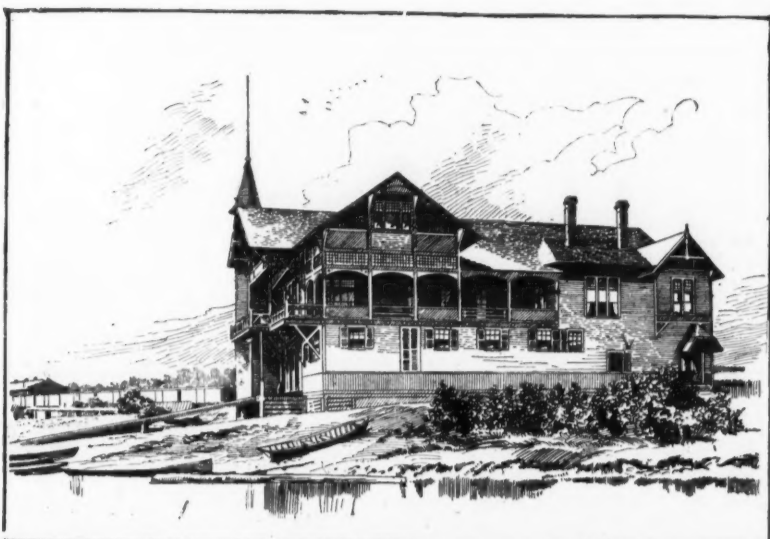
ADOWA, CAPITAL OF TIGRÉ (ABYSSINIA), OCCUPIED BY ITALIAN TROOPS ON JANUARY 26TH, ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF DAGALI.



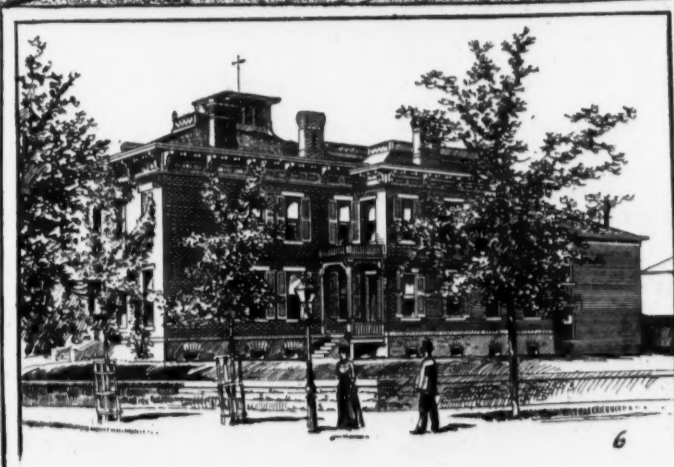
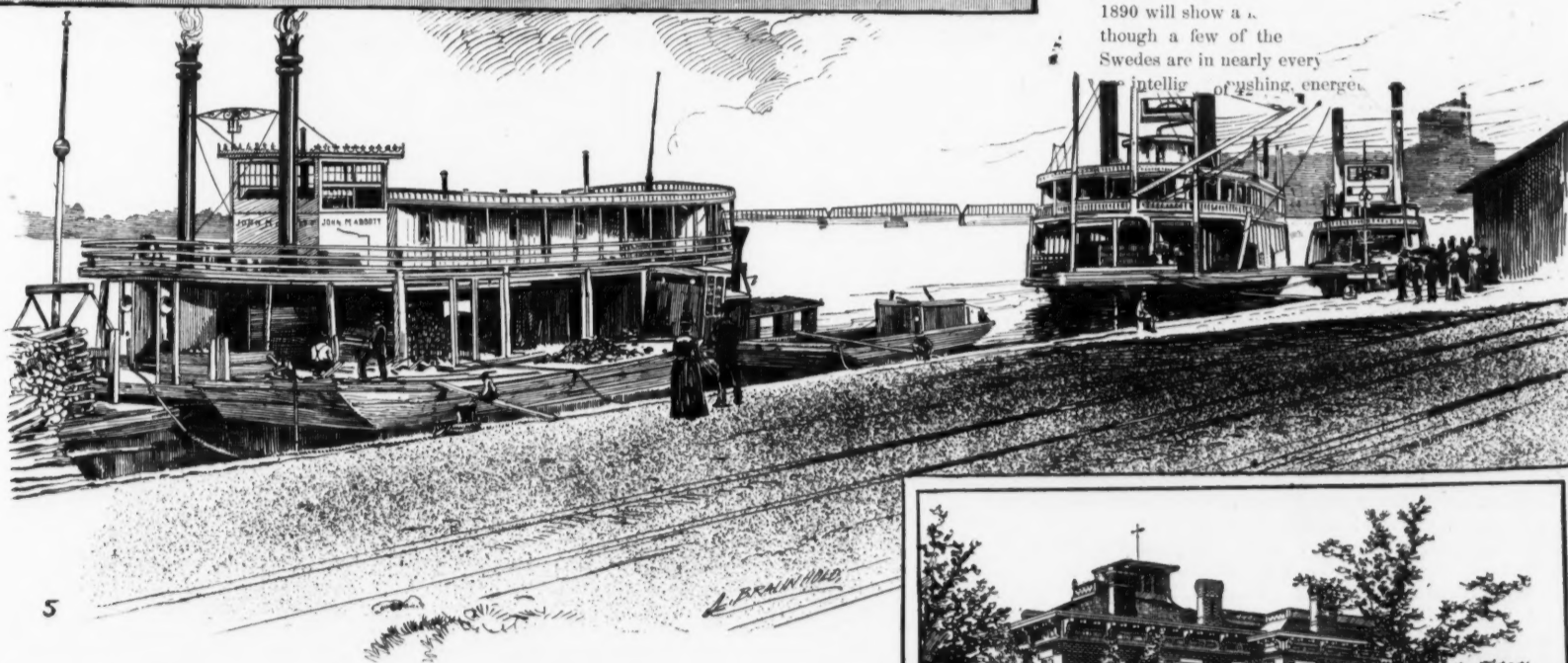
GREAT BRITAIN.—RESCUE OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP "IREX" AT THE NEEDLES, ISLE OF WIGHT.



SERPA PINTO, THE PORTUGUESE AFRICAN EXPLORER.



In the Blue Grass, 1890 will show a, though a few of the Swedes are in nearly every intelligent of pushing energies.



THE CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA.

December 5th, 1889.

THE Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway has made the name of Burlington familiar in all parts of the country. Burlington is pleasantly and healthily situated on the western shore of the Mississippi River. The first log cabin was built here in 1833. The last city directory places the present population at 35,000. Its growth is characterized by a steady increase in population, commerce, and manufactures.

Burlington is situated 206 miles southwest of Chicago, 300 miles east of Omaha, 360 miles south of St. Paul, and 200 miles north of St. Louis. Its manufacturing facilities are among the most favorable in the West. There are ten lines of railroads, with river competition, serving as a regulator of freight rates. The railroads running into Burlington are the main line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; the Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City; the Toledo, Peoria and Western; the Burlington and Keokuk branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Burlington and Quincy branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Burlington and Northwestern; the Burlington and Western; the Burlington,

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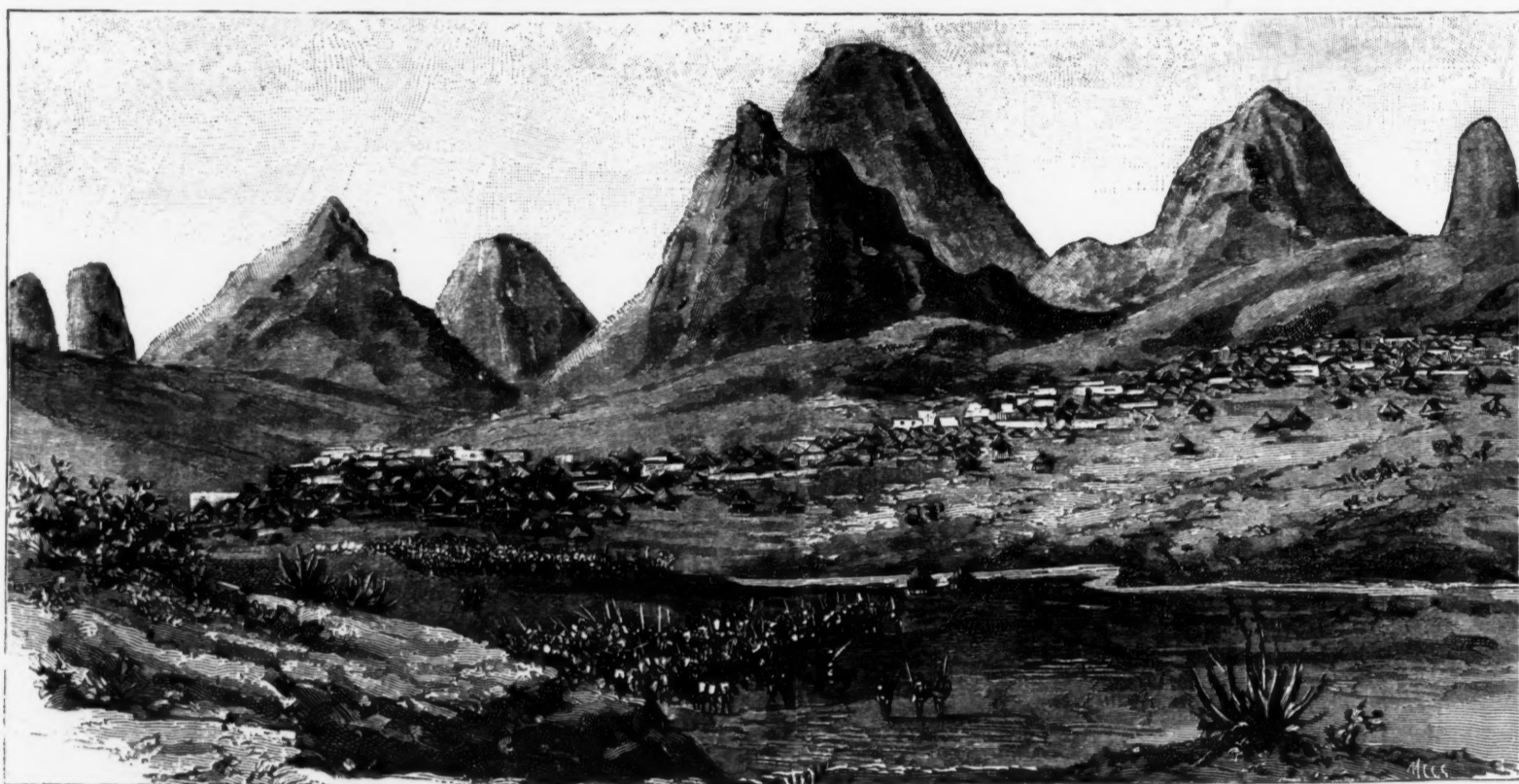
## Foreign Objects and Events Illustrated.—[SEE PAGE 112.]



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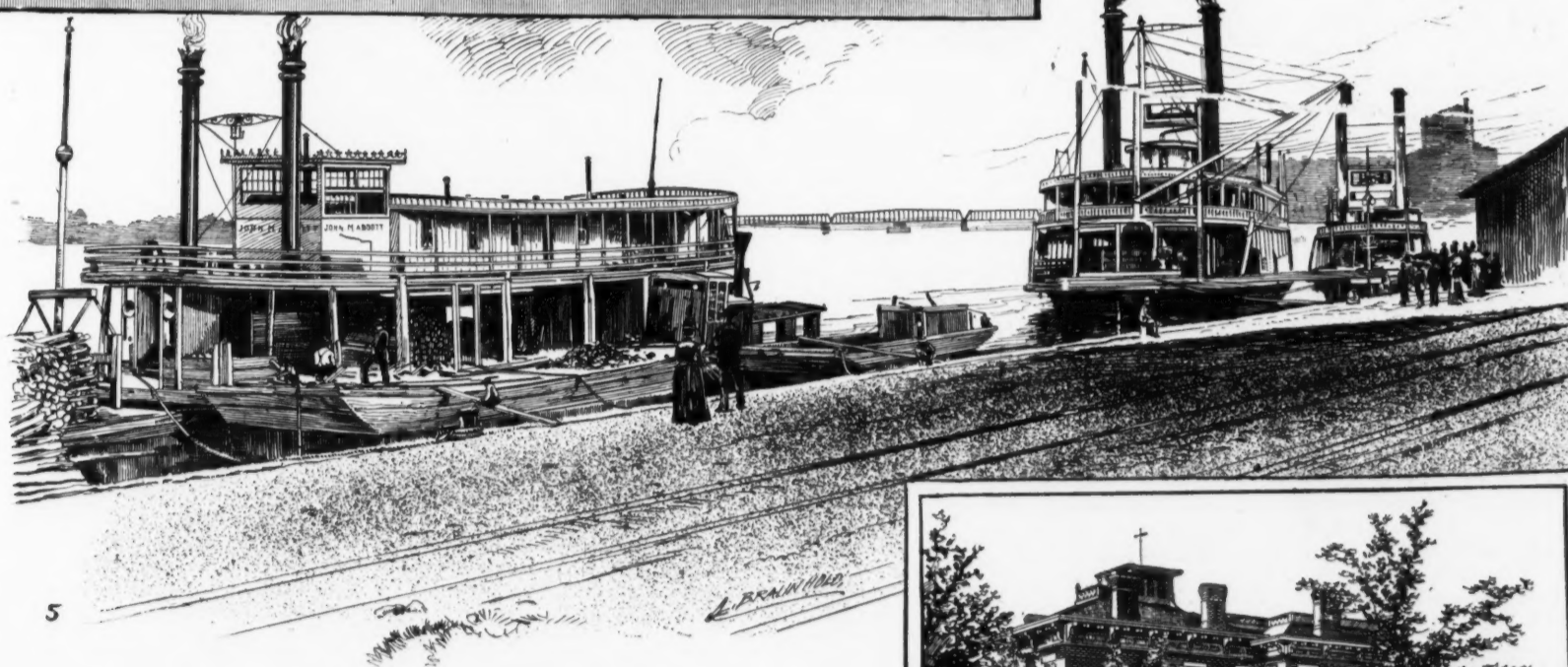
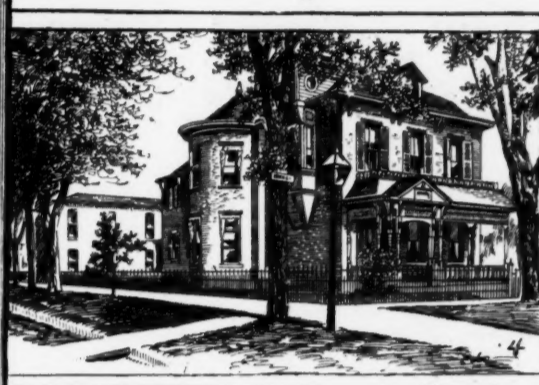
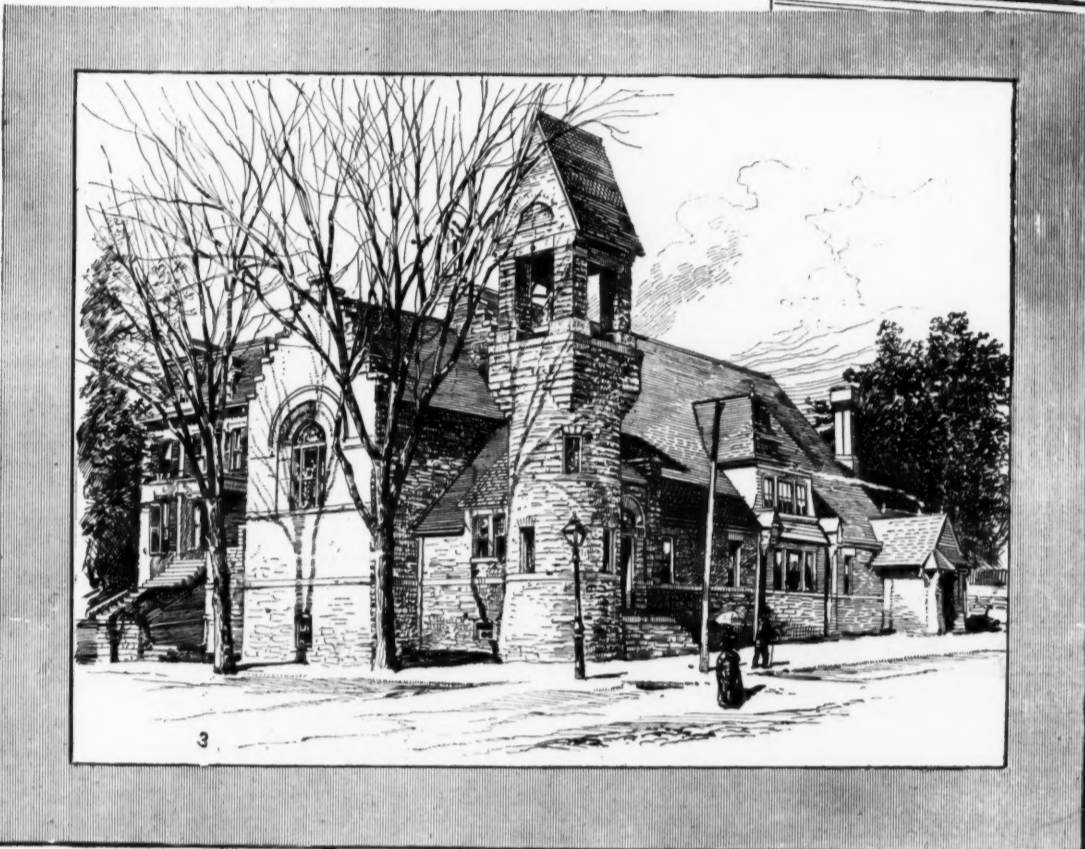
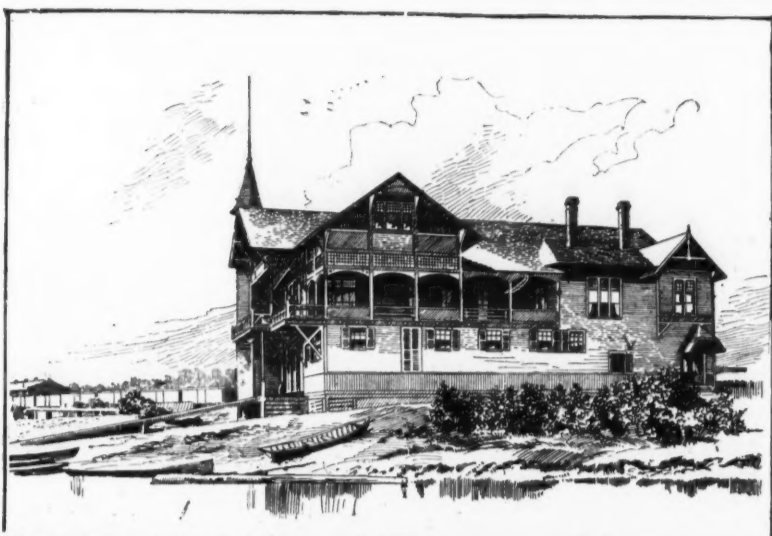
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IOWA.—THE CITY OF BURLINGTON AND ITS ATTRACTIONS.—FROM PHOTOS BY GEORGE H. WASHBURN.

Cedar Rapids and Northern, and the Burlington and Keithsburg branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

The city of Burlington is a home market in the great empire of the Mississippi valley for our industrial products. During 1887 there were 98,110 cars entered and departed from Burlington over the various lines of railroads centering there, transporting 840,000,000 pounds of freight. There are over 400 coal mines near the city, and coal is furnished to the manufacturers at from 80 cents to \$1.25 per ton. The manufacturing interests of Burlington are large, employing over 4,300 hands, and are rapidly growing and multiplying. The sales in 1887 by wholesale houses and factories amounted to over \$17,000,000. The business upon the Mississippi River is very large, and showed a great increase in 1887, as river business with the South has received a great impetus since the passage of the Interstate Commerce Law. Burlington has five banks, three National and two savings, with aggregate deposits of \$3,500,000, which is the best evidence of the wealth and prosperity of its citizens.

Another solid and widely-known financial institution, enjoying the confidence of business men, which has contributed largely to the development of the city, and aided in making it a money centre, is the Burlington Insurance Company, incorporated 1860, now in its thirtieth year, and one of the oldest fire-insurance companies of the West, noted for the conservatism of its management. It is essentially a Western organization, and operates in nine of the leading States of that section. The Burlington has a cash capital of \$200,000, and a gross surplus of \$175,414.65. Its chief officers for many years have been John G. Miller, President and General Manager, and Jacob Alter, Secretary.

The post-office business, for a city of this size, is phenomenal. From the Postmaster-General's report for the year ending June 30th, 1887, we glean the following facts: With ten regular and three sub-carriers, the Burlington Post-office handled 6,981,960 pieces of mail. Compared with five important Massachusetts cities, all of them much larger, and some nearly twice as large as Burlington, this number is far ahead in favor of the Burlington office. The gross receipts of the office in the same year from the sale of stamps, envelopes, etc., were \$41,955.63, while the expenses of rent, salaries, free-delivery service, etc., were \$22,262.06, making a net profit of \$19,693.57 from this office. There were 104,901 registered letters and packages, and 1,366 letters delivered by special-delivery messengers. In ten years the business has increased from \$31,000 gross receipts at three-cent rate of postage to \$41,000 at the two-cent rate, and there are substantial reasons for believing that in the coming ten years the business will increase from \$60,000 to \$75,000. What city of equal size can show such figures as these? and what more clearly demonstrates the prosperity of its people? Burlington has the Holly water-works, a paid fire department, gas, two electric light and power plants, arc and incandescent lights, steam heating works, telephone exchange, and five lines of street railway. There are twelve public schools of a high class, with accommodations for 5,000 pupils; the Burlington College, founded in 1852; six private and parochial schools and academies are sustained, one of the most thorough and finest equipped business and English training-schools in America, and a good public library with 10,000 volumes. There are twenty-four churches, representing nearly every denomination, many of the buildings being handsome modern structures.

The press is well represented, three daily newspapers being published, the *Hawkeye*, *Gazette*, and the *Iowa Tribune* (German). The court-house, erected at a cost of \$100,000, is substantial and imposing building. An opera-house, seating 1,200, and fitted with all the modern improvements and embellishments, has recently been completed at a cost of \$100,000. It is considered the finest in the State. R. M. Washburn is manager. A handsome iron bridge, erected by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in 1863, spans the river at this point, and is 2,185 feet long. It is a splendid specimen of engineering skill. In addition to this the Burlington and Illinois Bridge Company, which has been granted a charter for a railroad and wagon bridge across the Mississippi River, is negotiating for the construction of another bridge. In all respects Burlington is amply provided with all the requirements and conveniences of modern civilization, and offers substantial inducements to all manufacturing enterprises in the way of location, with free-track facilities and exemption from city taxation for five years. The president of the Commercial Club is P. M. Crapo.

J. A. T.

#### INSURANCE.—ANSWERING KNOTTY QUESTIONS.

A CORRESPONDENT at Montgomery, Ala., who is evidently personally interested in the insurance business, and who takes especial comfort in the policies and plans of the assessment companies, writes me a long and interesting letter in the interest, of course, of the assessment companies. He says they are just as safe as the old-line companies, and he mentions among others, which he specially commends, the Fidelity Mutual of Philadelphia, the Mutual Reserve of New York, and the Massachusetts Benefit, the first two of which I concede are prosperous. My correspondent says that they "do away with the banking features, and charge for death losses with a small surplus for advancing age." He adds that the old-line companies "collect entirely too much money for insurance," and that, "if any one will take the surplus amount between the price of the old line and the new line and bank it at five per cent. he will see at once that he will have decidedly more money in his pocket at the expiration of his policy than any old-line company will give him. For illustration," he continues, "the applicant is forty years of age; on \$10,000, twenty-payment life in an old-line company, the annual premium is \$398. In the Fidelity it is \$218.80, making an annual saving of \$179.20. Invest this at six per cent. for twenty years, and it amounts to \$6,988.80; the income of this amount, if invested at three and one-half per cent., will carry the policy in the Fidelity, and the policy-holder will have the \$6,988.80 in cash besides. The greatest trouble of the old lines is that they put the greatest results out at the end of ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and the most of us never get there. Hoping you can give this your unprejudiced opinion, I remain one of your constant customers."

Now, I am not writing in behalf of the old-line companies. Let me start out with that; but I shall answer this question just

as I would one that was directed against an assessment corporation from the honest standpoint of the other side. It cannot be denied that a man who dies after having paid one year's dues amounting to \$25.17 to the Fidelity Life or any other assessment company, and one annual premium of \$32.20 to the Mutual Life—which I take as a representative of the old-line class—has secured his insurance of \$1,000 from the assessment company at a cheaper rate than from the old line—always assuming that his insurance of \$1,000 in the Fidelity is secure. Extending the comparison over a number of years, a different result is shown. Let us take a policy issued by the Mutual Life in 1864 on a life plan on which premiums have been paid in full, and compare the amount of insurance which it secures after the twenty-first premium has been paid with the amount secured under policies supposed to have been issued by the Fidelity Mutual at the same time and under the terms and conditions which they are now offering. The comparison at the age of forty years is as follows:

Company	Mutual Life	Fidelity Mutual
Amount insured	\$1,476.00	\$1,000.00
Amount paid by policy-holder	657.30	467.48
\$1 in premium thus secures insurance of	2.25	2.14

At the age of twenty-five, under the same conditions as to the number of years since the policies were issued, the result is as follows:

Company	Mutual Life	Fidelity Mutual
Amount insured	\$1,421.00	\$1,000.00
Amount paid by policy-holders	417.69	309.46
\$1 in premium secures insurance of	3.40	3.23

If it be objected that the number of years over which this comparison is extended is too long, let me take a period of five years, taking as to this company a five-year distribution policy, issued in 1884 on the life plan. The result is as follows:

Company	Mutual Life	Fidelity Mutual
Amount insured	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
5-years' premiums	102.50	81.30
Cash dividends	34.63	
Net cost	67.87	81.30

Furthermore, the old-line life policy can be surrendered for cash or a paid-up policy in case the insured desires to discontinue the payment of premiums. As regards the policies of the Fidelity, however, they have no value which can be claimed on discontinuance. The comparison of cost which my correspondent sets forth in the first figures I have given above, is really unfair and fallacious, as he compares the cost of the Fidelity on the basis of a "whole-life" contract, while the cost of the regular company is on the basis of a "twenty-payment life policy," the premium for which is intended to provide for much more than the "whole-life" premiums.

The weakness of the Fidelity and similar associations, as they themselves acknowledge, lies in the fact that, should the mortality become excessive, the active members must be called upon to pay an additional assessment to meet the increase of death loss. Such an occasion increases also the number of discontinuances, for the most part good lives. The already excessive mortality is thus further increased, and the discontinuance is thus further proportionately increased, and the continuance of this state of affairs must result in disaster unless sufficient new business comes in to fill up the gap. A policy-holder of an old-line company further compensates his company for his withdrawal in part by the accumulated value of his policy. Experience proves the fact that it is absolutely necessary that withdrawing members should compensate the company for their discontinuance, but the living member who leaves an assessment association in no wise compensates the association for his withdrawal. That is an actual loss, of which every member must bear a part.

I have, simply for convenience, made the above comparison with the Mutual Life. The figures I have given in reference to it will also apply to the other old-line companies, for most of them make their calculations from the same tables. These are the facts, and with a perfect knowledge of them many friends and patrons of the old-line companies also patronize assessment companies. It is, in fact, one of the commonest things to find people holding policies in both styles of insurance, and I do not say but that this is wise and prudent.

I asked a correspondent who recently wrote to me regarding the condition of the New York Life Insurance Company to await the appearance of its annual statement. The figures have recently been printed. They present an astonishing array of assets, aggregating, on the 1st of January last, \$105,000,000, as against less than \$90,000,000 a year ago—in other words, an increase in assets of over \$15,000,000. Nearly 40,000 policies were issued during the past year, and the new insurance amounted to the extraordinary sum of over \$151,000,000. The number of policies in force is over 150,000, and the amount at risk is \$495,600,000. These figures are simply startling when one stops to think of what they represent. I am not surprised that President Beers is more than satisfied with the growth and condition of his company. Its report is certainly as much a tribute to his careful management as to anything or any one else. I cannot go into all its details, but I call special attention to the returns it makes in reference to Tontine policy-holders. This will interest a large class of my readers who have asked me a number of questions, which the report itself will answer. If it does not, I shall be glad to go into details.

#### The Hermit.

#### OUR PICTURES OF FOREIGN SUBJECTS.

##### BLESSING THE SEA.

ONE of the ancient customs which still survive at Constantinople is the "Blessing of the Sea" by the Archimandrite of the Greek Church, which takes place every year on the 6th of January. On this day the dignitaries of the Greek Church, followed by an immense crowd of people, walk in solemn procession to the village of Makri Kenui, which is situated on the shore of the Bosphorus. The Archimandrite steps on the pier that stretches out into the sea, and throws a wooden cross into the waves. At once a number of young men leap into the water to recover the cross, and the one who succeeds in carrying it safely to the shore is allowed to take up a collection in the village, one-half of which is for himself and his rival swimmers and the other half for the priests.

#### THE EXECUTION OF THE PIRATE CHIEF, DOÏ-VANG.

WE give on page 110 an illustration of the recent execution at Hanoi, Tonquin, of Doï-Vang, a celebrated pirate chief, who for a long while had terrorized the environs of Bac-Ninh, the capital of the province. Doï-Vang was decapitated by the executioner, his body was then thrown into the Red River, and his head sent to Bac-Ninh, where the authorities exhibited it to the populace in order to prove that justice had been satisfied. Our picture shows the scene on the scaffold just before the decapitation.

#### THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

On the 26th of January, the third anniversary of the battle of Dagali, an Italian army corps consisting of 6,000 men and eight cannon, under the command of General Orero, entered Adua, (Adowa), the capital of the province of Tigré, Abyssinia. This is the first time that a large body of Europeans have had access to that city. Adua, the "holy city"—so called because of the ancient privilege that no criminal having sought shelter within its precincts could be executed as long as he remained there—is situated on a high plateau, about 6,900 feet above the level of the sea. The surroundings of the city are very characteristic; a number of strangely-shaped peaks, entirely devoid of any form of cultivation or natural vegetation, rise from the plateau to a height of several thousand feet. There are no woods to be found within hundreds of miles from Adua, and for this reason alone it would be impossible for the Italians to keep a garrison at this place. The huts are built of stone, excepting the roof; this is made of some species of cane growing near the river Asam, which flows through the city. The upper part of the city contains the residence of the provincial Governor, as well as a royal palace, where the Negus of Abyssinia frequently resides. We give a picture of Adua on page 110.

#### RESCUING A CREW.

We reproduce from the London *Illustrated News* an illustration of the rescue of the crew of the ship *Ilex*, recently wrecked at the Needles, Isle of Wight. The crew, who numbered thirty-four, being unable to launch a boat, were compelled to take to the rigging, where they remained all night and part of a day before the life-saving crew could throw a line to the wreck. A hawser being then attached, all of the crew except two were landed on the cliff, 450 yards distant, in safety. Subsequently, Queen Victoria received officers and men of the coast-guard at Osborne House, and formally thanked them for their services.

#### A TOWN BUILT IN TWELVE HOURS.

THE opening to settlement of the great Sioux reservation in South Dakota is causing a wonderful influx of settlers to that region. Although but a few days have elapsed since President Harrison issued a proclamation declaring the land a part of the public domain, hundreds of settlers have located upon the land, cities and towns have been begun, and in all portions of the until recently uninhabited tract of country can be seen buildings in process of construction. The scenes incident to the opening of this immense reservation form a striking contrast to the mad rush and disgraceful outrages attendant upon the settlement of Oklahoma. The thousands of settlers who had camped for weeks on the borders of the reservation in anticipation of its opening were honest and law-abiding people, equally ready to assert their rights and to respect the rights of others.

In no other portion of the country except the bustling West could be witnessed the picture of acety built in a night. Such a scene was witnessed opposite the city of Chamberlain, which is situated on the east bank of the Missouri River, directly across from the Sioux reservation, the river being the dividing line. The Presidential proclamation opening the reservation to settlement was issued in the afternoon. News of its issuance was received on the borders of the reservation at four o'clock, P. M. A town-site company at Chamberlain had for days been prepared to invade the reservation, and within an hour's time after the proclamation was issued they had selected a town site opposite Chamberlain, directly north of Lower Brulé Indian Agency. Buildings were commenced at once, and all night carpenters and other workmen were actively at work. In the morning a wonderful sight was presented. The flat where the afternoon before nothing could be seen but a level tract of prairie was literally covered with buildings. During the following day an endless number of wagons were busily engaged in hauling goods of every description to the town, and in a very short time every branch of trade was represented in the magic city, which now bears the name of Sherman. The settlement of Oklahoma and the Sioux reservation illustrates the difference between the southwestern and the northwestern types of manhood, and the agricultural resources of both sections.

#### THE SUFFERING IN THE COAL REGIONS.

THE shut-down of many of the mines in the Pennsylvania coal regions and the strike of the operatives in the Punxsutawney district have been followed by scenes of destitution and suffering which no artist's pencil can adequately depict. In the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys men and women, deprived of work, starve themselves that their children may have now and then a meal, and the situation is constantly growing worse from the shutting off of the supply of food by the merchants who are unable, or afraid, to give credit any longer to the unfortunate who have no prospect of ever being able to pay for what they eat. In the Punxsutawney region the condition of affairs is said to be even worse. Wives and little ones have been turned out into the streets to care for themselves. Even when employed, owing to short time in the mines, the men averaged only \$34 per month, which, "after the compulsory deductions exacted by the companies, left the miner a little over \$23 on which to support his family for a month."

#### A RAILROAD WRECK.

WE illustrate on page 100 the recent disaster some forty miles from Birmingham, Alabama, in which a special train bearing a number of German singing societies to the Sengerfest at New Orleans collided with an accommodation train and was totally wrecked. The engineer of the special train was instantly killed and a number of the passengers badly wounded. The wonder is that every person on the train was not killed, so complete was the smash-up.



VIEW ON SOUTH SIXTH STREET, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

### THE BLUE GRASS REGION OF SOUTH-WESTERN IOWA.

THE ALREADY FAMOUS BLUE GRASS PALACE AT CRESTON—  
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE EIGHTEEN COUNTIES  
WHICH ARE MEMBERS OF THE BLUE GRASS  
LEAGUE—THEIR PRINCIPAL CITIES AND  
TOWNS, THEIR PRODUCTS, RESOURCES,  
RAILROAD FACILITIES, ETC.

WHERE blue grass flourishes all the grains, grasses, fruits, and vegetables common to the great corn belt grow luxuriantly. The characteristics and boundaries of the Blue Grass Region of Iowa are as well defined and plainly marked as those of the far-famed Blue Grass Region of Kentucky. It grows profusely whenever the soil has been firmed down by stock grazing on it. The Blue Grass Region of Iowa (so called because this most succulent and nutritious of grasses reaches its greatest perfection here) is in the extreme southwest corner of Iowa, beginning on the south with the Missouri State line and going three tiers of counties northward; on the west beginning with the Missouri River and extending from five to six counties eastward. The blue grass is the first to put forth its blades in the spring-time, and the stock-growers of this section have proved its intrinsic value for winter pasturage. The soil is usually a deep, rich, black loam, but in the eastern part it rests on a joint clay subsoil, while as you near the Missouri River the underlying stratum is of a mixture of clay and sand. No soil responds more kindly to the efforts of the husbandman than this. The general surface of the Blue Grass Region is gently rolling or undulating prairie land, interspersed with woods along the streams and artificial groves on the upland. A man who has traveled much and is a keen observer says: "I have looked on the Bay of Naples, the mountains of Switzerland, and the fertile fields of merry England—each and all beautiful in their own peculiar way—but I have never seen anything more pleasing to my eyes than the views from a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy car-window, in the fall of the year, between Council Bluffs and Chariton. The well-kept, home-like farms, the ever-present school-house, the numerous clear running streams, skirted by woods clothed in tints and colors no artist's brush could imitate; the clear, smoothly mown meadows; the velvety blue-grass pastures, thickly covered with well-bred horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; the clean, freshly painted, wide-awake, bustling towns and villages; the apparently intelligent, well-fed, well-clothed, contented, happy, prosperous people, all combined to make a picture that will never be effaced from my memory, and one unsurpassed by any that I have seen elsewhere. Such intelligence, thrift, comfort, and beauty are rarely found combined."

Another important thing to the farmer is "a sure crop." It is a common saying that this region yields an average crop each season. Since the early settlement, away back in the fifties, there has never been a failure. Grass is king in the Blue Grass Region. It furnishes pasture the year round and, cured as hay, finds ready market in all parts of the Republic. Consumers having once tested its merits will have no other. Much of the hay of this region is shipped to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans, Atlanta, Louisville, Jacksonville, and numerous other places. The average yield of clear timothy per acre is a ton and a half; timothy and clover, two to three tons. Instances are not rare of an average yield on a twenty or thirty acre field of

fertile soil, Iowa is a success. She led all the States in the Union in 1888 on number of bushels of corn grown, and has done so for twelve years, taking into consideration her comparative acreage. Look at the value of her products for 1888: \$365,000,000, of which \$75,000,000 is corn; and southwest Iowa is equal to any part of the State as a general farming country.

Much attention is given to the breeding of cattle and hogs, and some of the finest specimens in the Union are to be found in this section. Iowa leads all other States in the number of swine, having 4,148,811, of which the Blue Grass Region has its share. There are several establishments devoted entirely to the breeding of trotting horses, and the vicinity which has not a fine imported horse of some of the draft breeds is hard to find. Some of the

three tons per acre. Baled and delivered at stations, it brings about \$6 per ton. From late United States agricultural reports we learn that Iowa produced more potatoes than any other State in the Union, nearly doubling the highest.

Iowa leads the States as a corn-producer, there being an acreage of 7,797,099, yielding 41½ bushels per acre, making 321,629,962 bushels, and the Blue Grass Region is the best part of the State for raising the last two products named. The average corn crop of this region is about 45 bushels. Oats, rye, barley, millet, Hungarian, sorghum, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables are sure crops. As a producer of wealth from a

wire, requiring only posts. The climate is truly a healthy one. The autumn and early winter are hard to excel. The winter is rarely very cold, while the spring-time is very pleasant, excepting parts of March and April. The air is always refreshing and invigorating.

**As to Railroad Facilities.**—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy's main line pierces the heart of the centre-tier of counties from east to west, or from Chariton to Council Bluffs, 163 miles. This road has branch lines entering every county except Madison, in the Blue Grass Region. Solid vestibule trains for Omaha and Denver leave Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and enter the Blue Grass Region (Chariton) at 3:50 the next morning, arriving at Council Bluffs and Omaha at 9:50, making close connection with other roads to every prominent city in this part of the United States. The Keokuk and Western have fifty-seven miles; the Chicago, Missouri and Southern Pacific, sixty miles; the Rock Island route—main line from Chicago to Denver—with its elegantly equipped, solid and complete vestibule trains, runs along the northern border of the northern tier of counties, with branch lines entering four or five of the counties. In all there is the grand sum of 903 miles of railroad now operating in the Blue Grass Region, and no part of this district is so far from the railroad but what the whistle and noise of the trains can be heard.

The people of the Blue Grass Region manifest great pride in their public school system. The towns and villages all have excellent graded schools, and some of them seminaries or colleges, of which we will speak later. Along the main county roads one will find a tasteful school-house every two miles. In 1885 the State had 13,624 school-houses valued at \$10,430,247, and the census for 1890 will go far above these figures. The people of the Blue Grass Region have reason to be proud of her splendid schools. It would be an injustice not to state that her percentage of illiteracy is the lowest of any State in the Union. No matter what your belief, if in the Blue Grass Region, you can nearly anywhere find a church of like faith to yourself. Church spires and steeples greet the eye, not only in the cities and hamlets, but also along the highway of the country throughout the Blue Grass Region, many of them large, beautiful, and costly edifices. The region is watered by eight rivers, viz.: Grand, Platte, Nodaway, Nishinabotna, One Hundred and Two, Middle, Tarkio, and Chariton, and their numerous tributaries. Nearly every farm in the region has good pure water, and every vicinity its running streams. The purest of well water can be obtained by digging from twenty to thirty-five feet on the average.

In 1885 the census reports gave the eighteen counties of the Blue Grass Region a population of 309,614; that of 1890 will show a large increase. The majority is American, though a few of the better class of Germans, Irish, and Swedes are in nearly every neighborhood. The people here are intelligent, pushing, energetic, law-abiding citizens. According to official report of 1887 (latest figures obtainable), seven counties, operating 73 shaft mines, 30 drift mines, and 8 slope mines, making a total of 111 mines, produced 720,040 tons of coal. It is of excellent quality, and seemingly inexhaustible. Mines are from 50 to 300 feet deep. There are three veins, the upper eighteen to twenty inches, the middle three to four feet, the lower four to six feet. The long wall, room, and pillar systems are all used in the various mines. It is thought that coal underlies the entire Blue Grass Region. The prices at the larger mines to consumers per ton are as follows: Lump, from \$1.50 to \$2; nut, from \$1.25 to \$1.50; pea, from 75c. to \$1; steam, from 25c. to 50c. The cost of transportation to the various cities depends upon the distance it has to go. The price of transportation from 5 to 160 miles is from 30c. to \$1.18 per ton. It will readily be seen that for home use or manufacturing purposes fuel is very cheap. Good cord wood sells in towns and cities at from \$3 to \$4 per cord.

Excellent limestone is found in nearly every county of the region. Lime is made from the stone in several places. Fine clay for brick and tile making is abundant, and there is plenty of good sharp sand for mortar. The cost of these materials is about



DECATUR COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, LEON.



THE ATKINS SCHOOL, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

counties in the region disposed of over 1,000 head of horses in 1888 at good prices.

Oleomargarine and butterine are unknown to the natives of the Blue Grass Region. So good is the quality of pure, home-made butter, and so plentiful in quantity, that there has been no need of imitation. The State Dairy Commissioners report thirty-four creameries in the eighteen counties of the Blue Grass Region. It further reports sixteen cheese-factories in the same territory. The dairy interests here are yet in their infancy. The blue grass winter pastures make it possible to engage in winter dairying extensively, the very season when dairy products are sure to bring remunerative prices. Here is an inviting field for some one; no business will pay better, if it is carefully and properly managed. The Blue Grass Region is no longer dependent on the great cities of the East as market-places for her products. Numerous markets have sprung up nearer home to consume and care for her many and varied products. There are large packing-houses and stock-yards at Omaha, Nebraska City, Kansas City, Ottumwa, Des Moines, all within a short distance, with the best of railroad facilities. Atlantic and Malvern, within her borders, have smaller establishments, which are prospering and enlarging year by year. Most of the fat cattle are still shipped to Chicago, but the hogs are usually shipped to markets nearer home. Apples and all kinds of small fruits grow exuberantly here, having a delicious flavor. The natural timber along the streams is enough for fuel and general farm use, as most of their fences are



IOWA STATE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, COUNCIL BLUFFS.

### THE BLUE GRASS REGION OF IOWA.—ITS RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES.



RINGGOLD COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, MOUNT AYR.



MILLS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, GLENWOOD.

the same as in central Illinois. State taxes are at least forty per cent. less in Iowa than the average levy in other States. For many years the levy was only two mills; now it is two and one-half mills, owing to the building of a magnificent \$3,000,000 State Capitol at Des Moines. The year 1890 will see it paid for, the State Treasurer having, indeed, announced that Iowa would be out of debt on July 1st, 1889. In this respect the State is one of the most fortunate in the Union. The assessment is about forty per cent. of the cash value, which makes the tax seem higher than it really is. County and municipal taxes vary according to the locality, conditions, and necessities; but as the court-houses, jails, school-houses, and bridges are generally built, and at the present rate of taxation will soon be paid for, it is evident that taxes will, at an early day, be much lower than they now are.

**Price of Land.**—An average 160-acre farm, fairly situated and fairly improved, can be bought for from \$25 to \$35 per acre. An average 320 or 400-acre farm from \$25 to \$30. One can frequently buy an 80-acre farm for \$30 to \$40, and find a wild, rough tract fit for pasture adjoining or near by, well set to blue grass, for \$10 to \$15 per acre. Everything considered, the land in the Blue Grass Region is "dirt" cheap. Compared with the arid land west of the Missouri River, carved out of the "great American desert," one acre of blue-grass turf is worth a ten-acre desert lot. Here, fertile soil, rain, sunshine, and frost in season; there, treeless, sandy plains, scorching winds, and cloudless skies. Here, a certainty as to a good, fair, average crop every year; there, grasshoppers, drought, uncertainty, doubt, scant crops, or dire failure. The advantages of soil, climate, water, and character of inhabitants, and the matchless grasses of this region, stamp it as the most desirable place in the United States, all things considered, for a permanent home.

The land in this favored region must, in the nature of things, command, in the near future, the same or greater prices than the best lands of Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois. It may be asked why it is that land is low in southwest Iowa, with all the advantages above enumerated. The answer is that the good average crops every year have given Iowa people money in plenty, when, comparatively speaking, it was scarce elsewhere, and her people are of the most enterprising and intelligent in the Union, ever ready for any legitimate adventures. The people interested in railroad lands of the newer Western States, appreciating this, have always made Iowa a field from which to attract settlers. No sooner has a new State or Territory organized a "boom" than Iowa has been flooded with printed matter concerning the attractions and advantages. With plenty of money in their pockets they invested in land, hoping and expecting the same fertility of soil, abundance of rain-fall, and certainty of crops experienced in their old Iowa homes. Though in many instances deluded and disappointed, and wishing themselves back, they are there, their money is gone, and there they must stay, hoping for rain and better times.

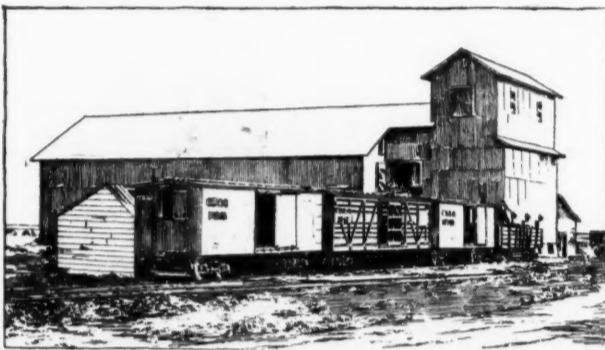
Since the adoption by Congress of the Interstate Commerce Law, and the recent changes in Iowa's railroad laws in such manner as to make them conform to the spirit and intent of the national laws, this region possesses advantages in respect to railroad transportation which it has not had heretofore. As a result, the markets are nearer home, and if foreign markets are sought the charge for transportation is more favorable. Time was when a car could be had for freight purposes from Nebraska points to Chicago at the same or less figures than from some points in southwest Iowa. Such discrimination no longer exists, and each

part of the West depends, as never before, upon its real merits.

**Newspapers.**—The people of the Blue Grass Region of southwestern Iowa are a part of the busy, active world. They receive the Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, and other metropolitan papers on the afternoon of the same day they are published. Besides, there are a number of daily newspapers published in the region, among which are Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, Council Bluffs *Globe*, Creston *Gazette*, Atlantic *Telegraph*, Creston *Advertiser*, and *Times-Independent* of Bedford. Each county sustains from five to fifteen weekly newspapers, and in a State noted for strength and influence of the weekly press, it is not too much to say that the press of the blue-grass district of Iowa will favorably compare with that of any portion of the Republic.

Every county in the district has one or more towns of considerable size, usually the county seat, and there are many thriving little railroad hamlets, seven or eight miles apart, from most of which the farmers can obtain about all the necessities of life, and many of its luxuries. While we have mentioned many things which apply to the Blue Grass Region as a whole, and most of which will apply to any or all of the counties, we wish to say a few things in particular about a few of the largest and most prosperous of the cities and towns.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County, is the largest city in the region. With the space allowed us here, it is impossible to do this city justice. Yet we wish to present a few facts and figures. The city is located on the eastern bank of the Missouri River, and is noted as one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most substantial cities in the State. Its growth has been characterized by a steady increase in population, commerce, and manufactures. Particularly worthy of mention is the fact that no business failure of any magnitude has occurred here for many years. All business interests are upon a solid and substantial footing. The competition of the great transcontinental railways, under the operation of the Interstate Commerce Law, gives Council Bluffs advantages in freight rates and shipping facilities, enabling dealers to secure raw material at low rates, and also enabling her manufacturers to ship their products to almost every station in the Union with the



STEAM GRAIN ELEVATOR OF SCHOLES BROS., GREENFIELD, ADAIR COUNTY.

following railroad facilities: Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, with twelve branches in Iowa; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Chicago and Northwestern; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Omaha and St. Louis; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and the Union Pacific, which has its eastern terminus here.

#### BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Council Bluffs has five banks: one National, three incorporated under State laws, and one private bank; with a combined capital of \$500,000, and deposits aggregating \$2,000,000. Here we have mighty proof of the wealth and prosperity of the city. Two loan associations, each very prosperous.

There are forty-six jobbing houses, representing all lines of trade. There are forty-three manufacturing establishments; large lumber interests; live stock and packing-houses; a retail trade from both sides of the river.

During the year ending December 31st, 1888, there was a net gain of 134 business establishments.

The business of the city for the year ending December 31st, 1888, footed up to \$16,477,893.23; an increase of \$3,078,379.64 over the year ending December 31st, 1887.

The value of the manufactured products for the year ending December 31st, 1888, was \$1,795,178.71.

#### REAL ESTATE.

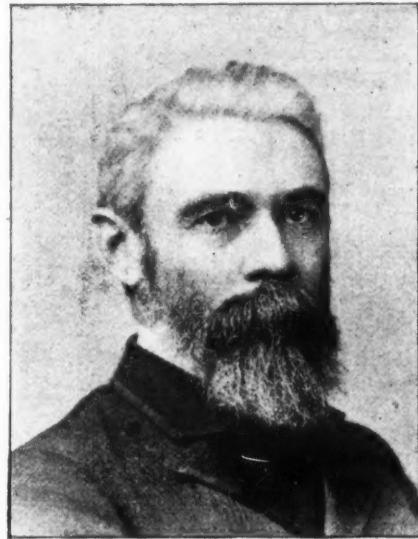
Values have steadily advanced. The market has been active. The transfers for the year ending December 31st, 1888, amounted to \$2,045,919.82 as against \$1,434,389.87 for the year ending December 31st, 1887. For the first quarter of the present year the real estate transfers have amounted to \$1,527,383.00, more than for the whole of the year 1887.

#### BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

Eleven hundred and sixty-nine new buildings were erected last year at a cost of \$2,167,200.00. There were 743 buildings erected during the year 1887. By buildings must be understood dwelling-houses. Several new business blocks and a magnificent school-house were completed last year, which will greatly swell the value of the improvements. Upwards of 1,500 new buildings are already under contract to be completed this year.

#### FUEL.

Fuel is cheap. The numerous coal mines in this



PORTRAIT OF S. H. MALLORY

State deliver coal to the manufacturer at from 99 cents for soft or steam coal, to \$2.04 for hard coal per ton. (The State of Iowa contains more acreage of coal than the State of Pennsylvania.)

#### PUBLIC ENTERPRISES.

The city has a perfect system of water-works with thirty and eighty one-hundredths miles of mains; a paid fire department, thoroughly equipped; gas, with twelve miles of mains; electric light and power plant, arc and incandescent; electric street motor cars from and through Council Bluffs to the heart of Omaha, over the magnificent bridge recently thrown open to the people; steam motor to Lake Manawa; horse railway; telephone exchange connected with toll lines with neighboring towns and cities.

#### SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND RELIGIOUS ADVANTAGES.

Among these may be included the Council Bluffs Rowing Association, with a well-appointed boat-house, equipped with many cedar and paper shells, barges, and pleasure-boats, located on Lake Manawa, a grand body of water having, as George Hosmer, the famous oarsman declared, the finest course west of Chicago, being three miles straight away. Free public library, containing 12,000 volumes. Every religious denomination is represented, and there are several of the finest church edifices in the State. Fifteen school-houses, costing \$215,800; a new school-house, to cost \$20,000, will be completed before the close of the year; and the Western Iowa Business College.

#### SANITARY.

Government statistics report Council Bluffs as having the lowest mortality rate of any city in the United States. This is due, first, to a favorable climate; second, a pure atmosphere; third, good drainage; fourth, a good sewerage system; fifth, health laws; sixth, a good water supply.

#### POPULATION.

1870—United States Census	10,020
1880—United States Census	18,063
1888—Directory Returns	35,146

Percentage of increase in population in eight (8) years, 94½ per cent.

Council Bluffs, through the Board of Trade, offers substantial inducements to all manufacturing enterprises in the way of location, track facilities, and exemption from city taxes for five years. The officers of the Board of Trade are: Lucius Wells, President; and Bartram Zevely, Secretary.

The other principal towns of Pottawattamie County are: NEOLA, population 1,000; AVOCA, population 1,800. Avoca has five churches, graded and high schools, opera-house, three flour-mills, a foundry and machine-shop, a rendering establishment, two weekly newspapers, and Avoca Bank, of which J. W. Davis is President. These two towns are on the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

CARSON, population 700. This village is the terminus of a branch line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and also of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. Grain and live-stock shipments for the last twelve months, \$300,000. The bank of Carson has a capital of \$60,000. Mosley Chase, President; S. C. Campbell, Cashier.

OAKLAND, population 1,000. From October 1st, 1888, to October 1st, 1889, there were exported from Oakland 1,000 car-loads of general merchandise, lumber, etc.; imported, besides, a large



ADAIR COUNTY BANK, GREENFIELD.



BOX. J. T. STONE'S FRUIT-FARM, NEAR GLENWOOD.

amount of way freight. The Citizens Bank, of Oakland, has a capital of \$40,000; surplus, \$10,000. W. H. Freeman is cashier. One newspaper, the Oakland *Acorn*, J. H. McArthur, proprietor. Three churches.

WALNUT, population 1,100. This is a live little village, beautifully situated on an elevated plateau, making large shipments, but we have no statistics at hand. Its bank, the Exchange Bank, has \$100,000, with \$85,000 surplus, which speaks for



NEW CITY BUILDING, CRESTON.

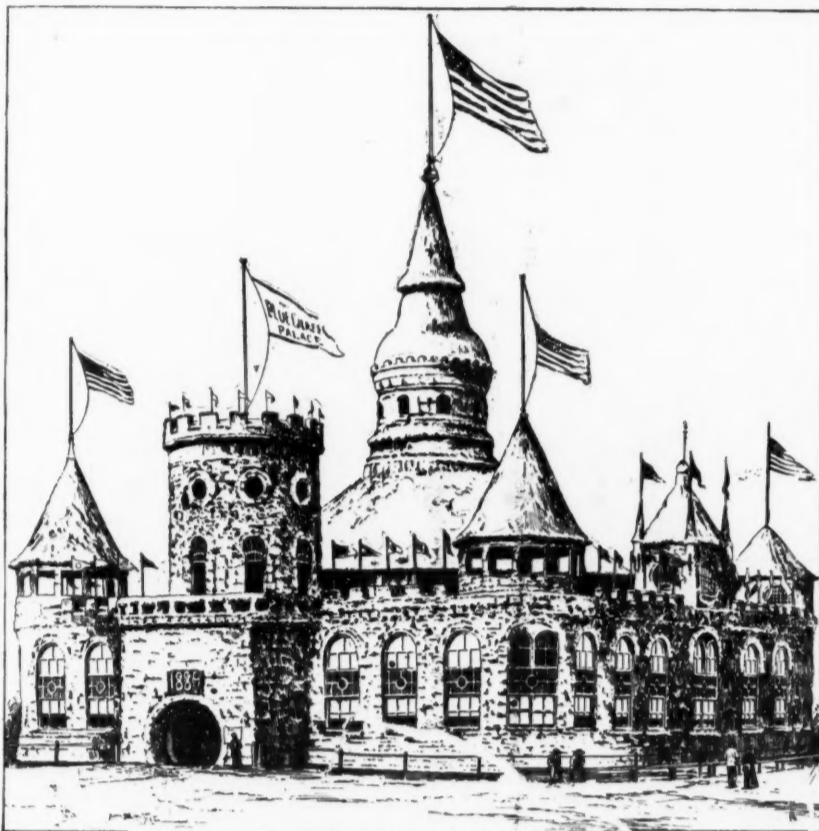
itself. J. H. Henry, President; John P. Burke, Cashier. In 1885 the population of Pottawattamie County was 45,866.

The next county east of Pottawattamie in the northern tier of counties is Cass, of which the largest city and county seat is the city of ATLANTIC. This county and city deserve more room, both in illustration and descriptive matter, than we can possibly devote to them on account of the large number of cities which we desire to mention. We must therefore let a few simple facts tell the story of this county, and of this very prosperous and beautiful little city. Cass County has 368,640 acres of splendid farming land, nearly every acre of it being tillable. The population of the county is now over 20,000. From reliable statistics we glean the following: no later figures are within our reach: There were raised in Cass County (1884) 3,802,146 bushels of corn, 198,999 bushels of wheat, 753,238 bushels of oats, 46,444 bushels of rye, 18,600 bushels of barley, besides buckwheat, broom corn, etc.; 397 acres of sorghum were raised. There were 1,360 acres of artificial groves, and 5,557 acres of natural timber. Of apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees, etc., 65,929 were bearing, and 79,672 yet too young for bearing. There were 218 acres of grape-vines; 881 stands of bees reported. There were sold 29,673 gallons of milk and 48,283 of cream. The amount of butter made by individuals (not factories) was 436,609 pounds. There were 36,215 cattle, a fair ratio of which were thoroughbred short-horns, Jerseys, Herefords, Holsteins, Black Polled, and Devons. Horses and mules numbered 11,100, many of them being pure-bred Percheron, Clydesdale, and English Shire. There were 71,541 hogs, chiefly of the Poland China, Berkshire, Chester White, and Jersey. The number sold for pork was 40,648. The total value of reported products was \$2,215,546, while two years later (January 1st, 1886) the total assessed valuation was \$7,022,034. The actual value would be nearly \$14,044,068. Cass County has several fine water powers, and needs but the manufacturer, the capitalist, and the development to become one of the finest investments possible.

Atlantic is eighty-three miles west of Des Moines and sixty east of Council Bluffs, on the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, which has a branch going north and one south from here. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Wabash systems are talking of putting lines through here. Atlantic has a magnificent fire-proof and steam-heated court-house, all paid for, which cost \$68,200, located in the midst of a beautiful park; twelve fine churches; three school buildings, which cost \$51,000, and a high school; opera-house, cost

\$15,000, seats 800; academy of music, two-story, brick, seats 250; two first-class hotels; splendid Holly system of water-works, cost \$74,586; excellent fire department of three volunteer companies; large canning establishment; starch factory; hog packing-house; soap company; carriage works; three cigar factories; hog remedy factory; vinegar works; over 300 acres employed in the cultivation of nursery stock. Atlantic is the Rochester of the West in the nursery business. Two creameries, three brick yards, repair shops of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, one good roller mill, steam laundry, pop factory, and gas works, with a \$22,000 investment. Atlantic has over \$500,000 of capital invested in retail stocks of goods. The yearly sales aggregate \$1,250,000. Atlantic's press is represented in the daily and weekly *Telegraph*, *Atlantic Messenger*, and *Cass County Democrat*. Atlantic has a Board of Trade, of which Mr. Clinton S. Fletcher is President.

Another very prosperous little city in Cass County is GRISWOLD, second to Atlantic in population, being about 1,100. There are two large elevators here, which in a single year handled over 1,000,000 bushels; while the live-stock dealers have shipped over 500 car-loads. There are two banks, and several handsome churches and school-houses. Griswold is the terminus of the Griswold branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and of the Griswold branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. The press here is represented in the *Griswold American*, of which D. H. Scott is proprietor.



BLUE GRASS PALACE AT CRESTON.

Cass County has other important shipping points, namely, LEWIS, population 600, situated on the Griswold branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; a fine flouring-mill, driven by water-power; two elevators, and the Bank of Lewis, capital, \$35,000; R. C. Kennedy, Cashier. CUMBERLAND, population 450, on the Cumberland branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; and ANITA, population 718, on the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. There is a large shipment of grain and stock from each of these points. They are each enterprising and prosperous towns in the midst of a rich farming district. One man near Anita grew and housed 15,000 bushels of potatoes in 1888.

The next county east of Cass County is Adair, of which the county seat is GREENFIELD. While this town has no fine court-house to boast of, it has the largest steam grain elevator in the Blue Grass Region, owned by Messrs. Scholes Bros., and the amount of business they do testifies to the richness of the county as a grain-raising county. During the year ending October 1st, 1888, they told us they shipped 321 cars of corn, 190 cars of oats, and two of rye—a total of 513 cars of grain, showing Adair County to be the leading county for raising grain. Greenfield is situated on the Creston and Cumberland branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; has a population of 1,200. It has two banks (of one of which the elevator we give illustrations), four churches, an opera-house, and two weekly newspapers.

FONTANELLE is seven miles southwest of Greenfield on the same railroad. It has a

population of 1,000; has two banks, three churches, a graded school, a grain elevator, a large flouring-mill, and a weekly newspaper.

ADAIR, a town of 700 inhabitants, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, contains two elevators, two banks, a weekly newspaper, and the H. Parmelee Library Association, with 250 volumes.

STUART, partly in Adair and partly in Guthrie Counties, is situated in the midst of the fertile farming lands, the beautiful Quaker Divide on the great Rock Island route, forty-one miles west of Des Moines. Its population is 2,500. It is one of the principal division stations of the Rock Island system. The county has extensive machine-shops, blacksmith and boiler shops, round house, and yards, with an inexhaustible water supply. Over 300 employes make their headquarters here. From \$15,000 to \$20,000 are paid monthly to the employees of the company at this point. There are good churches, and among the best schools in this part of the State; a first-class fire department, two good banks. It has good society and many social, literary, and fraternal organizations. Rents are reasonable, and we see the best opportunity in the world offered here to secure good homes in the town or country. It is in a good financial condition; has live merchants and shippers, and draws an extensive trade from a vast scope of productive country and neighboring towns. It has two weekly newspapers, the *News* and *Locomotive*. The proprietors of the *Locomotive* are Messrs. Moulton & Thode.

WINTerset is the county seat of Madison County, the next county east of Adair. Winterset has a population of 2,500. It is located on the Winterset branch of the Rock Island system, 42 miles from Des Moines, and 100 miles from Council Bluffs. There are two feed and flouring mills; four creameries, which shipped in 1888, 95,000 pounds of pure creamery butter; eight churches, good graded schools, two hotels.

The town and county are justly proud of their handsome large court-house, built of stone from the county at a cost of \$150,000, making one of the finest county buildings in the State. The town is surrounded by fine farming lands, the price varying from \$25 to \$40 per acre. Breeding of live stock is extensively engaged in. Grain, produce, and live stock are largely shipped. Madison County is noted for its many and fine horses. In fact, it is one of the horse counties of the Blue Grass Region. About ten fine blooded horses were imported in 1888. The breeds are Clydesdale, Percheron, Norman, English Shire, and the standard breed trotters. The average price of horses is \$130 per head. The assessed valuation of horses in this county in 1888 was \$1,392,170. For six months ending July 1st, 1888, there were 247 car-loads of hogs shipped from Madison County; the assessed number is 18,915. In the same period there were 3,294 cattle shipped. The total assessed valuation of live stock in Madison County is \$682,744. One poultry dealer in Winterset shipped 62,000 dozen eggs in six months. Poultry is receiving much attention. Winterset has two National banks—the First National Bank, with a capital \$50,000, and the Citizens National Bank, capital \$50,000 and a surplus of \$20,000. There are two live newspapers in Winterset. Madison County has two other very important shipping points: St. Charles, with a population of 425, on the Des Moines and Kansas City Railroad, which contains four churches, a public school, a flouring-mill, a bank, and a weekly newspaper; and Earlham, population 321, on the Rock Island Railroad, sixteen miles north of Winterset. It contains three churches, a

private bank, the H. Parmelee Library Association, with seventy-five volumes, and is quite an enterprising little village. The population of Madison County in 1885 was 16,240. Mr. James



MADISON COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, WINTerset.



HIGH SCHOOL, CRESTON.

P. Steele is vice-president of the Blue Grass League for Madison County.

The next and last county east in the northern tier of counties is Warren, of which INDIANOLA is the county seat. It is in the heart of the famous Three River Country, which is admitted to be as fertile as any in the State. Indianola is the terminus of two important railways, one a branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the other a branch of the Rock Island Railroad.



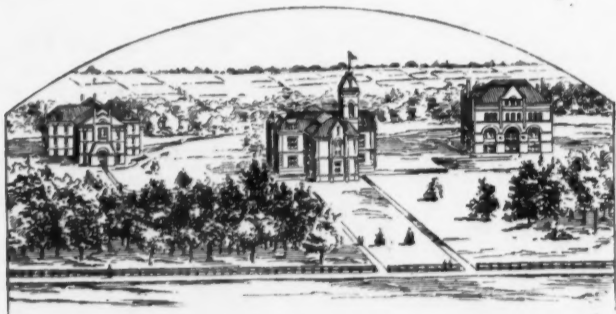
THE HUMESTON COLLEGE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, HUMESTON.

thereby securing competition in freight rates. It is twenty-one miles from Des Moines, the State capital.

This county is underlaid with good coal, the output of which is increasing steadily. Indianola's population is about 2,500. It has a system of schools unsurpassed by any in the State. Simpson College, one of the largest and most successful in the Northwest, is located here. It has splendid churches of the leading denominations, a commodious opera-house, cost \$100,000, and one of the best court-houses in the State; good hotels, tile and pottery manufactories, brick and tile, a canning factory, two excellent mills, a creamery, and all such enterprises, conspiring to make it desirable in which to build one's home. It has a public library, two banks, with a combined capital of \$110,000 and surplus of \$35,000, and two enterprising and live weekly newspapers. Indianola's citizens take great pride in Simpson College, which is already prosperous and on a substantial basis. Indianola has been called the Athens of Iowa.

A few statistics from Warren County will be of interest. In 1884, 2,517,357 bushels of corn were raised, 584,541 bushels of oats, 176,655 bushels of spring wheat, 196,293 bushels of potatoes, averaging 200 bushels to the acre. There were 43,212 acres of meadow for hay, besides 68,205 acres of pasturage. A number of large farms, from 1,500 to 2,000 acres, are now owned by Eastern capitalists, and are stocked with the finest-bred Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. In 1884 there were 98,432 bushels of apples grown, and 46,896 head of hogs were in the county, and over 36,000 head were marketed in 1884. In 1888 the assessed number of horses was 10,887; value, \$356,304; assessed number of cattle, 33,287; value, \$364,115 assessed. In 1888 the canning factory put up 113,240 cans of vegetables; one flouring-mill, has a capacity of 10,000 barrels annually; one creamery made and shipped 150,000 pounds of butter at eighteen cents per pound. Warren County has three other important shipping and trading points: Milo, population 480; Lacona, population 400; and Carlisle, population 500, each of them being pleasant and prosperous little villages making large shipments of live stock and grain.

We next pass on to notice the towns situated along the famous Burlington Railroad. This great artery of commerce and travel first touches this region at Chariton, the county seat of Lucas County.



SIMPSON COLLEGE, INDIANOLA.

Passing through east and west, and the Des Moines and Kansas City line north and south, Chariton has a population of 2,500, with fine business houses, public buildings, and churches. The residences of its citizens are models of comfort. A \$13,000 electric light plant is situated on an artificial lake adjoining the city on the east. The city owns a Silsby fire-engine, manned and controlled by the champion volunteer department of Iowa, now holding the silver trumpet, a trophy of the successful State contests. Chariton has ample school facilities, having three large brick school buildings, valued at \$40,000, the corps of teachers employed being equal to any in the State. The county has a school-house in every four square miles of territory, so that no child has more than two miles to go to school. There are ten churches in the city, divided among the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Swedish Lutheran, United Presbyterian, Christian, Episcopal, Catholic, and African Methodist Episcopal denominations. In

addition to the county seat, they have the flourishing towns of Russell, Lucas, Derby, and Cleveland, all of which have industrious and intelligent citizens, and furnish good market facilities for the best farming country in the world.

The county has 276,000 acres of land, all under fence, and divided into 1,500 farms. These farms are all in a good state of improvement, and a large number of them are of the best description. All are well watered, and most of them have more or less timber. The famous Whitebreast coal mines, with a capacity for mining and shipping 300 car-loads per day, are located in this county. Three-fourths of the county are underlaid with a fine body of bituminous coal, awaiting capital to develop the mines and manufactures to consume their product. Lucas County has an abundance of water, many farms having perennial springs, while every portion of the county is supplied with water by the Chariton River, Whitebreast, English, and Cedar creeks, and their tributaries. Large bodies of timber, consisting of oak, walnut, hickory, ash, elm, and maple, grow along the above streams. Grass, corn, oats, barley, rye, wheat, buckwheat, broom-corn, sugar-cane, and flax are all staple products of Lucas County, and are produced with but little effort. Fruits, berries, grapes, and vegetables grow in the greatest perfection. Within one-half mile of Chariton on two and one-half acres of land were raised and sold in 1889: Strawberries, \$500;

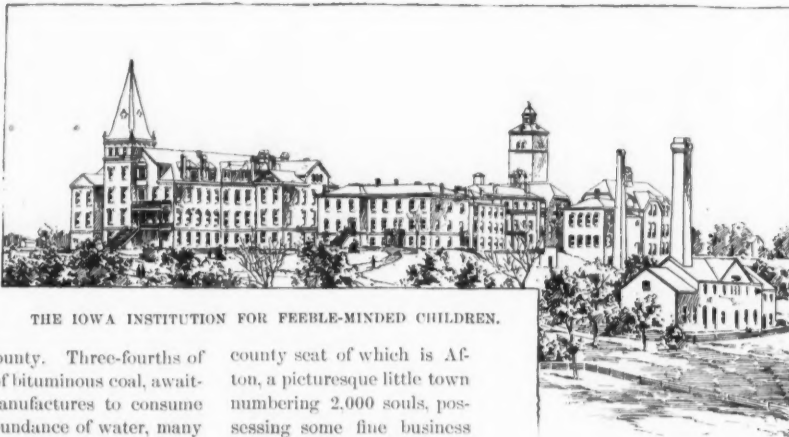


COURT-HOUSE, CENTERVILLE.

blackberries, \$115; raspberries, \$75. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and vegetables of all varieties grow in abundance.

Lucas County is noted for its fine stock, especially its Clyde and Norman draft horses. Fine herds of Shorthorn and Galloway cattle are raised in the county. The blue-grass pasture makes sheep-raising a profitable industry, and the enormous corn crops raised every year make hog-raising equally profitable to farmers. The following are a few statistics of the amount of crops and cattle shipped out of the county in 1888: 100,000 bushels of timothy seed, 500,000 tons of coal; one commission-house shipped, from the year 1885 to 1889, 2,402,046 lbs. of butter and 1,200,478 dozen of eggs. Horses sold and shipped in 1888, \$175,000; cattle and hogs, \$450,000.

The next town of importance is Osceola, county seat of Clarke County, the Des Moines and Kansas City road running through it north and south. With a population of from 2,500 to 3,000, Osceola is considered one of the best business points on the Burlington road. It has two banks, three hotels, one fine steam roller-mill, and many beautiful business blocks, fit to grace a much larger town. The greatest improvement is an artesian well with a depth of 1,500 feet, at a cost of \$6,000. It is still being dug deeper, and a good flow of water is soon expected. Other towns of importance in Clarke County are Woodburn, Quincy, Weldon, and Murray, all of which are doing a thriving business. We next pass to Union County, the



THE IOWA INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

county seat of which is Afton, a picturesque little town numbering 2,000 souls, possessing some fine business blocks, excellent schools, and handsome churches. Afton has just cause to be proud of its thrift and industry.

The portion of Iowa known as the Blue Grass Region is that covering the counties of Adams, Adair, Appanoose, Clarke, Cass, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Madison, Montgomery, Mills, Page, Pottawattamie, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, Warren, and Wayne. These counties united in a display of grasses, cereals, and native manufactured articles last September, and held it in a blue-grass palace that had been built by the public-spirited citizens of Creston, in Union County. We give a view of this palace on page 115. This building was magnificent in its appearance, being made of baled hay and straw, while the central dome and corner towers were thatched with ripe grass; the whole making a unique and beautiful structure. It was very large, the main building being 100 feet square and two stories high, measuring 24 feet to the eaves. The centre dome was 120 feet high, the corner tower being 40 feet in height. The castle tower over the entrance was 60 feet high. The first floor contained 10,000 square feet, and the gallery 2,500 square feet.

Creston, the site of the palace, is in Union County. It is a division station of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and of 8,000 population. It is a live, energetic, and growing city, its school and church buildings being among the finest in the State. The city itself is situated on the highest point of land between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and surrounded by rich farming lands. One of Creston's leading features is the Creston Business College and Institute of Penmanship and Shorthand. It is an institution which is fast taking the lead among schools of this kind for good results. The proprietor, Professor W. H. Barrett, has the reputation throughout the West of being an able instructor and business manager. He employs only expert teachers, and graduates of this school are always in demand. It is in a city accessible from all points by railroad, and also a city of a number of strong churches, making the moral influences all that they should be. Parents sending their children here may rest assured that good influences will be thrown around them. They will be trained to good habits of study, of business, and of economy of time and energy. Students are generally able to find desirable homes in private boarding-houses.

Centerville is the county seat of Appanoose County, and of 5,000 population. It is situated on the Keokuk and Western, and a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and a branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. This is one of the richest coal-mining counties in the State, mines being at Centerville and Cincinnati, another good town in the county. Moneton, in this county, is next to Centerville in size, and is surrounded by rich farming lands.

Among the many coal mines belonging to the thriving city of Centerville we desire to make special mention of the Diamond Coal Company, situated on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and the Centerville Coal Company, situated on the Keokuk and Western Railroad. These two companies are thoroughly equipped for mining and handling coal. As they mine and handle it by machinery, which produces their coal in large lumps, and as it is of a n excellent quality, there is an immense demand for it in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Corydon is the county seat of Wayne County, of about 1,000 population, and is situated on the Keokuk and Western Railroad, the other towns of this county being Humeston, 1,200; Lineville, 800; and Seymour, 1,600, all of them live, energetic places, and all in the midst of rich farming lands. Humeston is the site of the Humeston Normal College and Commercial Institute, one of the leading literary and business schools of the Blue Grass Region. Ten regular instructors are employed. Eleven regular courses of study, embracing the Preparatory, Normal, Classical, Commercial, Shorthand, Music, Painting, Telegraphy, and Microscopy. The school is strictly non-sectarian, and is more thoroughly organized and equipped than many older colleges. Board, furnished room, and tuition only \$100 per year. Write for catalogue to Professor E. J. Gantz, President, or James R. Anderson, Secretary.

Leon is the county seat of Decatur County, of 2,000 population, and is situated on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The "Burlington route" traverses the length and breadth, nearly, of the Blue Grass Region, and all points can be reached from its lines. Leon is an unusually enterprising town. The other prominent towns of this county are Weldon, Garden Grove, and Lamoni, the latter being known as the stronghold of the Latter Day Saints, or anti-



GLIMPSE OF ATLANTIC.

polygamous Mormons, their church here numbering some 600 members, at the head of which is Joseph Smith, son of the prophet.

Mount Ayr is the county seat of Ringgold County, and of about 2,000 population. It also is located on a branch of the Burlington route, and is a pushing, energetic, typical Western town, its court-house being one of the finest in the State. Tingley is another good town in this county, and is situated on the Humeston and Shenandoah Railroad.

Bedford is the county seat of Taylor County, and of about 2,200 population. It also is reached by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Conway, on the same line of railroad, is another good town in this county, with a population of about 1,000.

Clarinda is the county seat of Page County, and of 3,000 population. It is on one of the branches of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and also on the Humeston and Shenandoah Railroad. The general offices of this railroad company are located in this place. The Humeston and Shenandoah is one of the most perfectly equipped roads in the State, and traversing, as it does, through some of the most fertile counties of the Blue Grass Region, it does a large business and handles an immense amount of freight. College Springs is also a good town in this county.

Corning, the county seat of Adams County, is also situated on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. It has a beautiful site, nestling around a sunny, southern slope, in the midst of a fertile country, crowded with happy homes and a contented people. With public and private industries, water-works, electric light, and business establishments, public academy, public schools, churches, societies, and a refined people there is promise of a bright future for a prosperous and growing city. The business houses of Corning enjoy a wide and favorable reputation for leading in all matters of competition, and in bringing to the market the best of everything. No demand can be made on the average Corning merchant which he cannot or will not promptly fill. The county has within and on her borders eighteen post-offices, surrounded by towns and hamlets of varying size, thus liberally supplying every neighborhood of the county. Of these, second to Corning is Prescott, a village of 300 people, seven miles east of the county seat, on the railroad. It has a fine location, and is surrounded by a rich farming community, so that it is of considerable commercial importance, and its shipments are large and increasing. Other towns are Brooks, Nodaway, Cromwell, and Lenox.

Montgomery County, together with Fremont, Page, and Mills counties, according to the United States Census Report, yields more corn than any other district in the Union, and more than the entire State of New York. Red Oak, the county seat of Montgomery County, has a population of 5,000, and, next to Creston, is the largest and most important town on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad between Albia and Pacific Junction. Montgomery County is situated in the heart of a region growing more abundantly than any other area of the United States the staple food for live stock. It is but a natural sequence that such a strip of country should soon begin to show visible evidence of that wealth and profusion in her live-stock product. Time has been required to grade up the native stock, but the seekers for better stock soon found leaders in Montgomery County, and to-day she stands without a peer in the whole quarter of the State for the reputation of her herds of pure-bred stock, and for the speed of her standard-bred trotters.

GLENWOOD, IOWA.

Glenwood is beautifully located on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, in the western part of the famous Blue Grass Region of southwestern Iowa. It is located in Mills County, of which it is the county seat. It contains a population of 2,000 inhabitants, has a splendid system of public schools, good church privileges, the Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, Christian, and Episcopal denominations having good church buildings and organizations. Arrangements have been made, and are now in operation, to put in a complete system of water-works, which will certainly be a splendid improvement for the town. The State Institution for Feeble-minded Children is located here, and now contains four hundred and thirty inmates, besides teachers and attendants. This institution is of much importance to the city. Glenwood has two weekly newspapers, two banks, a cannery, a Board of Trade, known as the Glenwood Fruit-Growing, Farming, and Business Association, and many other enterprises worthy of special mention; and more than any other one thing which can

be said to show the condition of the city at present, there are no vacant houses, either business rooms or dwellings. This fact alone speaks volumes for the welfare of the city, which has for years been appreciated as a most pleasant city to make one's home in. The price of property is very reasonable, notwithstanding the fact that rents pay well on the money invested, in many instances from twelve to twenty per cent., and from these facts it is but natural that the prices of property well located are gradually advancing in value.

The city is situated in the midst of the fruit-producing section of the county, and, in fact, of the Blue Grass Region, the soil of this immediate locality being peculiarly adapted to the production of apples and all kinds of small fruits and vegetables adapted to the climate, Mills County being a good fruit-producing county generally; but the vicinity of Glenwood, comprising a strip of country extending the entire width of the county from north to south, and from the line of the Missouri River bottom on the West, eastward a distance ranging in width from five to ten miles, and comprising the rolling and rough lands even of the Missouri River bluffs, upon which timber grows as a natural production, this section, the surface of which is covered to a depth of from thirty to one hundred feet with what is known as "Bluff Deposit," seems especially calculated for the production of apples and small fruits, and fruit-growing is now receiving much attention. Mills County took first premium for fruit at the New Orleans Exposition.

Speaking of Mills County soil, Professor White, ex-State Geologist, says: "It is ground so fine and mixed in such proportions, so 'commuted' as to form the most perfect plant-food in existence." A sample of this soil, taken from Mills County, was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in a glass tube showing a section nine feet deep from the surface, and a committee of competent judges pronounced it the richest yet found within the limits of the United States.

Some idea of the quantity of apples grown in this vicinity may be obtained from the fact that no less than three extensive buyers and shippers had headquarters for buying at Glenwood during the past season, and that at one time alone one of these dealers shipped to the city of Lockport, New York, one solid train-load of apples at one time. This locality being located so near the geographical centre of the United States, ready market is found for all the fruit produced, the crop for 1889 having been distributed to almost every part of the country, shipments having been made to New Orleans, Denver, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, New York City, Chicago, St. Louis, and throughout the Northwest territory. The average price realized by the producer for good varieties is \$1.50 per barrel (barrels furnished by dealer), which makes apple-growing in the vicinity named a very profitable business; and the business, it is claimed by those familiar with it, can never become overdone to the extent that it will prove unprofitable, for the reasons that the more fruit grown the better the markets will become, as this will give the producer the benefit of competition among buyers, and the markets will become better established by becoming better known as a fruit-producing section.

In connection with the foregoing it should be remembered that growing small fruits here is

THE  
Arched  
"MAURESQUE"  
Parasol  
IS THE  
CORRECT STYLE  
FOR THIS SEASON. ALSO THE  
"JOCKEY"  
AND  
"BASKET RIBBON"  
PARASOLS.  
MADE BY  
WRIGHT BROS. & CO.  
New York. Boston. Philadelphia. Chicago.

**FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.**  
Office: Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New York.  
**JANUARY 1, 1890.**

**Amount of Net Assets, January 1, 1889.....\$89,824,336.19**

**REVENUE ACCOUNT.**

Premiums	\$26,021,655.96
Less deferred premiums, January 1, 1889	1,435,734.96
Interest and rents, etc.	5,728,960.39
Less interest accrued January 1, 1889	651,905.24
	<b>\$118,987,602.43</b>

**DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.**

Losses by death, and Endowments matured and discounted (including reversionary additions to same)	\$6,232,095.50
Dividends (including mortuary dividends), annuities, and purchased insurances	5,869,036.16
Total paid Policy-holders	\$12,121,121.66
Taxes and re-insurances	252,737.17
Commissions (including advanced and commuted commissions), brokerages, agency expenses, physicians' fees, etc.	4,725,682.64
Office and law expenses, rentals, salaries, advertising, printing, etc.	860,768.50
	<b>\$101,027,322.46</b>

**ASSETS.**

Cash on deposit, on hand, and in transit	\$ 5,917,837.72
United States Bonds and other bonds and stocks (market value, \$60,438,441.91)	56,412,163.41
Real Estate	13,242,871.87
Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on real estate (buildings thereon insured for \$14,400,000 and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)	18,106,512.50
Temporary Loans (market value of securities held as collateral, \$4,671,963)	3,709,000.00
Loans on existing policies (the Reserve on these policies, included in Liabilities, amounts to over \$2,000,000)	367,394.39
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1890	1,635,645.37
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection. (The reserve on these policies, included in Liabilities, is estimated at \$1,700,000)	1,104,253.02
Agency balances	90,299.54
Accrued Interest on Investments, January 1, 1890	441,344.64
Market value of securities over cost value on Company's books	\$101,027,322.46
A detailed schedule of these items will accompany the usual annual report filed with the Insurance Department of the State of New York.	<b>\$4,026,278.50</b>

**TOTAL ASSETS, January 1, 1890.....\$105,053,600.96**

**APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:**

Approved losses in course of payment	\$440,517.97
Reported losses awaiting proof, &c.	375,388.96
Matured endowments, due and unpaid (claims not presented)	40,592.49
Annuities due and unpaid (claims not presented)	29,982.52
Reserve for re-insurance on existing policies (Actuaries' table 4 per cent. interest)	88,804,196.00
Reserve for contingent liabilities to Tontine Dividend Fund, January 1, 1889, over and above a 4 per cent. Reserve on existing policies of that class	\$6,423,777.13
Addition to the Fund during 1889	2,300,540.16
DEDUCT—	
Returned to Tontine policy-holders during the year, on matured Tontines	\$8,724,317.29
Balance of Tontine Fund, January 1, 1890	1,019,364.18
Balance of Tontine Fund, January 1, 1890	7,705,063.11
Reserved for premiums paid in advance	40,046.73
	<b>\$97,535,777.68</b>

**Divisible Surplus (Company's new Standard).....\$7,517,823.28**

**\$105,053,600.96**

**Surplus by the New York State Standard (including the Tontine Fund).....\$15,600,000.00**

From the undivided surplus, as above, the Board of Trustees have declared a Reversionary dividend to participating policies in proportion to their contribution to surplus, available on settlement of next annual premium.

RETURNS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.	INSURANCE IN FORCE.	ASSETS.	NEW POLICIES ISSUED.
1887.....\$9,335,210.	Jan. 1, 1888.....\$358,935,536.	Jan. 1, 1888.....\$83,079,845.	1887.....28,522
1888.....10,973,070.	Jan. 1, 1889.....419,886,605.	Jan. 1, 1889.....93,490,186.	1888.....33,334
1889.....12,121,121.	Jan. 1, 1890.....496,001,970.	Jan. 1, 1890.....105,053,600.	1889.....39,499

**Number of policies issued during the year, 39,499. New Insurance, \$151,119,088.**

**Total number of policies in force Jan. 1, 1890, 150,381. Amount at Risk, \$495,601,970.**

**TRUSTEES:**

WILLIAM H. APPLETON, WILLIAM H. BEERS, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, HENRY BOWERS, JOHN CHARLIN, ROBERT B. COLLINS, H. C. MORTIMER.	ALEX. STUDDWELL, WALTER H. LEWIS, EDWARD BLAIR, RICHARD MUSER, C. C. BALDWIN, E. N. GIBBS.	JOHN N. STEARNS, WM. L. STRONG, W. F. BUCKLEY, HENRY TUCK, A. H. WELCH, L. L. WHITE.
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**THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.**  
**A. HUNTINGTON, M. D., Medical Director.**

**WILLIAM H. BEERS, President.**  
**HENRY TUCK, Vice-President.**  
**ARCHIBALD H. WELCH, 2d Vice-President.**  
**RUFUS W. WEEKS, Actuary.**

Arnold,  
Constable & Co  
INDIA PONGEES, CORAHS  
Unrivalled for quality, durability and wear. Great novelty in the Spring styles and colorings.  
JAPANESE STRIPE SILKS.  
Very desirable for Summer wear.  
Broadway & 19th St.  
NEW YORK.  
Darlington,  
Runk & Co.  
ELEGANT NOVELTIES  
IN  
Spring Dress Fabrics.  
New and exclusive designs.  
Mohairs in Plain Colors, Stripes, and Glacé effects.  
Costume Cloths. Plaids and Checks.  
Plain and Printed Challies.  
Double Extra Quality Henriettas in the choicest shades.  
Glorious. The handsomest Silk and Wool Fabric made.  
India Cashmere. The leading article in Paris for Plain Cloth Costumes.  
All of the above goods have been made expressly to our order for this season.

**B. Altman & Co.,**  
18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.,  
NEW YORK.  
THE  
**Fasso Corset.**  
This Corset, after its many years' trial, both in Europe and in this country, has been found and acknowledged to be superior in every particular to all others. It has served as a model for many imitations, none of which have ever equaled it in form, finish or material.  
As each Corset is cut, basted and finished with the same care that is given to the making of a Dress Waist, it has that accuracy and symmetry which it is IMPOSSIBLE to obtain in machine-made goods.  
Its points of excellence are a long, tapering waist, gracefully curved back, perfectly-shaped and easily-fitting hips, with the lines of the bust and shoulders so proportioned in each model as to insure the greatest advantage in appearance, while affording perfect ease to the wearer.  
It is made in 16 models (every pair sold being fitted to the wearer by experienced fitters), and of a variety of materials, which include Coutille, Linen, Wool, Kid, Brocaded Silk and Satin, &c., &c.  
Sold in all the principal cities of the United States.

a matter of much importance, and the only reason that it is not given more prominence here is that space will not permit. We predict a bright future for Glenwood and Mills County.

F. &amp; S.

## SPECIAL, ONE-WAY EXCURSIONS.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway are now running semi-monthly excursions through to Portland and San Francisco, via Denver, for the exclusive benefit of holders of second-class tickets who want first-class accommodations. Only one change of cars between Chicago and Portland, and none to San Francisco. These excursions leave Boston every second Tuesday, and Chicago every second Thursday of each month, and are personally looked after to destination by a conductor in charge, assisted by a porter. Our Pullman tourist sleepers (which accompany these excursions) are all new, and built on the general plan of first-class sleeping-cars, having double lower and upper berths. The upper ones are closed during the day, and the lower converted into comfortable seats. The aisles are carpeted, and mattresses, sheets, blankets, pillows, curtains, and lunch-tables provided, while the toilet-rooms have plenty of pure water, and towels, soap, combs, brushes, etc. The only practical difference between them and the first-class sleepers, is the absence of upholstery. A moderate charge is made for these accommodations. Full information can be obtained from John Sebastian, general ticket and passenger agent, Chicago, or of any Rock Island ticket agent.

SALVATION OIL will relieve and cure pain at lightning speed. Price 25 cents a bottle.

"Paper, sir? No charge if you don't find Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in it." Price 25 cents.

S. A. KEAN & Co., Bankers, of Chicago and New York, extend all the facilities of a general banking business, and offer a choice line of safe and profitable investments. They invite correspondence.

**BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA.**  
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures  
Cramps, colic, colds; all pains. 25 cents a bottle.

**BLAIR'S PILLS.**  
GREAT English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy.  
Sure, Prompt, and Effective. At druggists.

**An Extended Popularity.**—Brown's Bronchial Troches have been before the public many years. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases they have been proved reliable. Sold only in boxes. Price, 25 cents.

The 30th Annual Statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society appears to-day. The exact figures of the account are in every instance larger than the approximate figures issued in a Preliminary Statement at the beginning of the year.

Assets	\$107,150,309
Surplus	22,821,074
Income	30,363,288
New Assurance written 1889	175,264,100
Outstanding business	631,016,666

Use Angostura Bitters to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in order.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup**  
has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, twenty-five cents a bottle.

with any...

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AGENTS wanted. \$1 an hour. 50 new articles. Catalogue & sample free. C. E. MARSHALL, Lockport, N. Y.



## SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with  
Hypophosphites  
Of Lime and Soda.

There are emulsions and emulsions, and there is still much skimmed with which manufacturers as cream. Try as they will many manufacturers cannot so disguise their cod liver oil as to make it palatable to sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion of PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, combined with Hypophosphites is almost as palatable as milk. For this reason as well as for the fact of the stimulating qualities of the Hypophosphites, Physicians frequently prescribe it in cases of

### CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS and  
CHRONIC COUGH or SEVERE COLD.  
All Druggists sell it, but be sure you get the genuine, as there are poor imitations.



## How to Cure Skin & Scalp DISEASES with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the FOTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

**FOR 25 YEARS**  
I have used Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer, and it is the only medicine which relieves my cough. *Peter Edd, Gloverville, N. Y.* Price, 25c., 50c., and \$1 per bottle.  
**ALL DEALERS SELL IT.**

**D. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.**



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre adds to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

## BOKER'S BITTERS

THE OLDEST AND BEST OF ALL  
Stomach Bitters,  
AND AS FINE A CORDIAL AS EVER MADE. TO BE  
HAD IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Manuf'r & Prop'r,  
78 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

## HAPPINESS ASSURED.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure piles when all other remedies have failed. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles. Every box is warranted. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00 per box.  
WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Proprietors, Cleveland, O.

## SEATTLE

The "Queen City" and Metropolis of the New State of Washington. For Illustrated Descriptive Matter write to the Leading Real Estate and Financial Brokers, Seattle.

## Crawford & Conover

A laxative, refreshing, fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them.

E. GRILLON,  
37, Rue Rambuteau, Paris.  
Sold by all Druggists.

PRESS \$3. Circulars \$8. Newspaper size \$4. Type-setting easy; printed directions. Send your own stamps for catalogue presses, CARDS, type, cards, etc., to factory.  
KELSEY & CO., Meriden, Conn.

**B. C. STREHL & CO.,**  
191 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO

**RUSSIAN BANQS.**  
Naturally Curly, \$3.00 each. Waves, for elderly ladies, \$4.00 to \$7.00. Switches, etc., at all prices. Wigs a specialty. Try OXZYN BALM AND POWDER.

For the complexion have no equal. 50 cents each.

## Cleaver's Transparent Toilet Soap

Best & Cheapest Without Rival.

## THE 30th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES,

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1889.

AMOUNT OF LEDGER ASSETS, JANUARY 1st, 1889	\$89,427,026.92
Less Contingent Sinking Fund	600,000.00
	\$88,827,026.92

## Income.

Premiums	\$25,357,522.75	
Interest, Rents, etc.	5,035,765.53	30,393,288.28
		\$119,220,315.30

## Disbursements.

Claims by Death and Matured Endowments	\$7,878,499.53
Dividends, Surrender Values, Annuities and Discounted Endowments	3,964,358.30
Total paid Policy-holders	\$11,842,857.89
Dividend on Capital	7,000.00
Commissions, Advertising, Postage and Exchange	3,176,230.00
General Expenses, State, County and City Taxes	2,820,855.91
	17,846,952.89
Net Ledger Assets, December 31, 1889	\$101,373,362.31

## Assets.

Bonds and Mortgages	\$23,637,873.52
Real Estate, including the Equitable Buildings and purchases under foreclosure of mortgages	16,536,541.33
United States Stocks, State Stocks, City Stocks, in Trust Companies and other Investments	45,645,395.63
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (Market Value, \$3,401,859)	2,705,000.00
Real Estate outside the State of New York, including purchases under foreclosure of mortgages	8,116,755.06
Cash in Banks and in transit (since received and invested)	3,960,630.63
Due from Agents on account of Premiums	771,166.14
	\$101,373,362.31

Market value of Stocks and Bonds over book value	2,697,138.55
Interest and Rents due and accrued	829,895.26
Premiums, deferred and in transit	2,349,913.00

Total Assets, December 31, 1889.....\$107,150,309.12

I hereby certify, that after a personal examination of the securities and accounts described in this statement, I find the same to be true and correct as stated.  
JOHN A. McALL, Comptroller.

Total Liabilities, including legal reserve on all existing Policies (4 per cent. Standard). \$84,329,234.92

Total Undivided Surplus, over 4% Reserve..\$22,821,074.20

Of which the proportion contributed (as computed) by Policies in general class, is \$6,848,611.30

Of which the proportion contributed (as computed) by Policies in Tontine class, is 15,972,463.00

We certify to the correctness of the above calculation of the reserve and surplus.  
From this surplus the usual dividends will be made.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Actuaries  
J. G. VAN CISE,

New Assurance written in 1889.....\$175,264,100

Total Outstanding Assurance.....631,016,666

**EMERSON** SUPERIOR QUALITY. MODERATE PRICES.  
BOSTON 174 N. MONT ST. NEW YORK 92 FIFTH AVE.  
50,000 SOLD  
PIANOS  
WARRANTED  
FREE

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 20 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

**OPIUM** Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

**Golden Hair Wash.**  
This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world. \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods, 317 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

## EPPE'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.  
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPE & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

IMPROVED LIME LIGHT SETS OF OIL & MAGIC LANTERNS VIEWS WITH PRINTED LECTURES. J. B. COLT & Co. 16 BECKMAN ST. NEW YORK.

AGENTS WANTED for an old reliable firm. Large profits, quick sales. SAMPLE FREE. A rare opportunity. Geo. A. Scott, 243 Broadway, N. Y.

100 SONGS for a 2 cent stamp. Hoke & T. W. W. C. O.

**WEAK** nervous sufferers from youthful folly, loss of manly vigor, weakness of body, mind, etc. I will mail you full information free of a wonderful remedy. Restored me to health and manhood after all else had failed. Address F. B. Clarke, 29 Park Row, New York.

## COUGHS, SORE THROAT.

The latest medical authorities of the World prescribe and recommend the **SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES**, for Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, and also for Consumption.

"I have used the Soden Mineral Pastilles and found them a most excellent remedy, which has always proved successful in my hands. I can honestly recommend their use." Respectfully, SAMUEL S. MOORE, Professor of New York College.

DR. BELCHER HYDE, Asst. Med. Examiner in New York, for the National and Union Mutual Life Ins. Co., used the Soden Mineral Pastilles with a patient suffering from an old troublesome cough, with very satisfactory results.

At all druggists at 25 and 50 cts. a box.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

**Soden Mineral Springs Co., Limited,**  
15 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

## Free Trip to Europe!

DO YOU WANT TO GO?  
Money, Watches and Solid Gold Rings Given Away!!!

THE HOBBS MEDICINE CO. will give to the first person telling us before May 31, 1890, where the word husband is first found in the Bible, a Free First-Class Passage to Europe and return. The trip to include England, Ireland, France and Germany, all expenses, hotel bills, etc., paid by us. To the one giving the next correct answer \$100.00 in gold, to the third \$75, fourth \$50, fifth a solid Gold Hunting-Case Watch, Ladies' or Gents', sixth \$25, to the next 25 persons we will give each a solid Silver Watch, and to the next 50 persons an Elegant Solid Gold Ring set with genuine Pearl, and to the persons giving the correct answers each, whose letter is the FIRST or LAST we open each day from now until May 31st, 1890, we will give free an ELEGANT SOLID GOLD RING, either Ladies' or Gents'. To the person sending the last correct answer we will give \$50.00 in gold, to the next to the last a Solid Gold Watch, to the next 25 persons a Solid Silver Watch to each. With your answer send 25 cents in silver or stamps for a trial of DR. HOBBS' LITTLE VERIFIABLE PILLS, the best CATHARTIC LIVER and STOMACH pill ever compounded. A positive cure for sick headache. They are very small, sugar coated, DO NOT GRIP, purely vegetable, 45 pills in a vial, one pill a dose and are recommended by leading physicians. For one dollar five vials of pills will be sent and five answers recorded. Not more than 5 answers allowed one person. REMEMBER the above presents are absolutely given away by a responsible firm, and a full list of the persons receiving our gifts, with their addresses, will be printed immediately after May 31st, 1890 and sent to each person who participates in this contest. This offer is made solely to ADVERTISE DR. HOBBS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES, and is a part of a plan to distribute \$10,000 among our customers. Dr. Hobbs' Handbook of Useful Information sent to each person ordering one or more vials of pills. We send pills to any address by mail. This advertisement will not appear again. Agents Wanted. These pills should be in every family. If you are bilious you need them. Address, Hobbs' Medicine Co., 467 to 415 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

The Hobbs Medicine Co. are perfectly responsible, and we recommend them to our readers.

# Coughing

IS Nature's effort to expel foreign substances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside. I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure."

—Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.  
"A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

## A Cent's Worth

Of Metcalf's Sachet Powders will perfume for years the articles to which it may be attached, so pure and permanent is the fragrance. Send 25c. for sample glass jar of Violette, Heliotrope, or Geranium, with full directions for preparing sachets.  
**T. METCALF & CO.**  
39 Tremont St., Boston.  
E. FOUGERA & CO., NEW YORK.  
Sold by all Druggists.

## WEIS & CO.,

First Prize Medal, Vienna 1873.  
Successors to C. Weis, Mfrs. of Meerschaum Pipes, Smokers' Articles, etc., wholesale and retail. Repairing done. Circular free. 399 B'way, N. Y. Factories, 60 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria. Sterling silver-mounted Pipes, etc., made in newest designs.

## 28 Drawings Annually

Without any loss, on Five of the Best European Premium Government Bonds. \$5.00 will secure these splendid chances for you.

**GRAND PRIZES OF**  
\$1,000,000, \$500,000, \$250,000, \$100,000, Etc., Etc.  
These Bonds are sold in accordance with the laws of the United States, and are not regarded as a lottery scheme by United States Courts. Every Bond must be redeemed with the Full Nominal Value, or draw a Premium.  
Send \$5.00 as first payment on these Bonds, to take part in next drawing, to

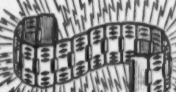
**E. H. HORNER, Banker,**  
86 and 88 Wall Street, New York.  
**BRANCH OFFICES:**  
66 State Street, Boston, Mass.  
220 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

## WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE.

**DR. HORNE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT** positively cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting chronic diseases of both sexes. Contains 23 to 100 degrees of Electricity. GUARANTEED the latest improved, cheapest, scientific, powerful, durable and effective MEDICAL ELECTRIC BELT in the world. Avoid bogus companies with many allures and worthless imitations. **ELKTRIC TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE.** 9,000 cured. Send stamp for illustrated pamphlet.  
**DR. W. J. HORNE, REMOVED TO 180 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.**

## THE DE GROOT

## ELECTRIC REGENERATOR

**\$2**  **\$2**

For Diseases and Weaknesses of Men. Something entirely new in medicine, and is a little wonder, performing cures in the most obstinate cases of Lost or Failing Power, Nervous Debility, Brains, Loss of Premature Decline, Wasting Atrophy, and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Cures quickly, easily, and without trouble or attention. So plain and simple that any one can apply it. Effects instantaneous; good results certain. Young and Old Men who find that Physical Decay from any cause has a hold upon them will find the REGENERATOR prompt and satisfactory in its results. A perfect little marvel. Acts promptly and surely. Sent securely packed on receipt of \$2. Circular free. Money returned if not as represented.  
**THE DE GROOT CO., 66 Liberty St., New York.**

**LADY AGENTS WANTED—ALSO MEN.** Two immense new specialties; 1 lady made \$27 before dinner, another \$16 the first hour; extraordinary opportunity; proof free. Ad., **LITTLE & CO., 214 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.**

**\$5** to \$8 a day. Samples worth \$2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

**HANINGTON'S** Linen Novelties for tidies, table scarfs, splashers, etc. Send stamp for illustrated circular. 116 Franklin St., N. Y.

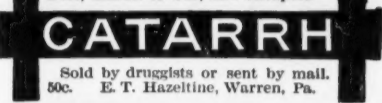
In Chicago, horses are curried by steam. The brush being attached to a movable shaft revolves rapidly, requiring only a guide. A pair of brushes puts one hundred and fifty horses through their toilet in two hours.

CLEOPATRA'S tomb has been found in Egypt during some recent excavations, according to a report to the British Museum. Twenty-five feet below the surface the excavators unearthed a chamber containing a pyramidal sarcophagus, which experts declare to be undoubtedly the last resting-place of the famous queen. The sarcophagus is covered with beautiful carvings of female figures and children, laurel crowns, and grapes. It was to be opened as soon as the Egyptian Government granted permission.

A Box of Wind Matches Free With



Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.



Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

**AGENTS MAKE MONEY.** Take orders for our superb Portraits made from small pictures. The best paying business to be found. Send for terms. **S. C. TALLMAN & CO., Auburn, N. Y.**

## DETECTIVES

Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. **Grannan Detective Bureau Co., 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.**

In case you fail to find at your Book or Newsdealer's

**Books of the Bible Analyzed,**

send \$2 cents at once for a copy, as you will not wish to be a day longer without it.  
**H. T. FRUEAUFF, Easton, Pa.**  
Trade supplied by American News Company.

**FACIAL BLEMISHES**  
The largest Establishment in the World for the treatment of Hair and Scalp, Eczema, Moles, Warts, Superficial Hair, Birthmarks, Moth, Freckles, Wrinkles, Red Nose, Red Veins, Oily Skin, Acne, Pimples, Blackheads, Barber's Itch, Scars, Pustules, Powder Marks, Bleaching, Facial Development, etc. Send 10 cts. for 128-page book on all skin imperfections and their treatment.  
**JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist,** 125 West 42nd Street, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.  
P. S.—Use Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin and scalp for sale at all Druggists, or by mail, 50 cents.

**CANDY**  
Send \$1.25, \$2.10, or \$3.50 for a box of extra fine Candy, prepaid by express east of Denver and west of Boston. Suitable for presents. Try the experiment.  
**C. F. GUNTHER, 212 State Street, Chicago.**

## West Shore Railroad.

N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. LESSEE.  
Via West Shore of World-famed Hudson River.

Popular Route for business and pleasure travel. Magnificent sleeping-cars without change. New York and Boston to Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis.  
Tickets via West Shore on sale at all ticket offices in the United States and Canada.  
Ask for tickets via West Shore, and see that they read via this route.

**SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE.** We will sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address, Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O.

**AGENTS Wanted.** Bottled Electricity pays \$50 a day. Ad. Box 443, Chicago, Ill.

## 1890 MUNICH.

Annual Fine Art Exhibition at the

**Royal Crystal Palace**

From July 1st to October 15th.

**The Munich Artists' Association.**

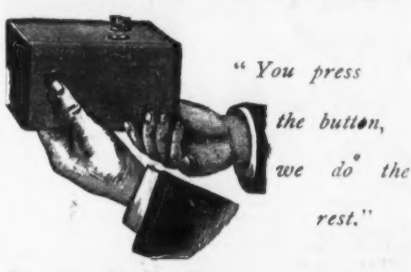
**STIEFEL'S BIRCH TAR AND SULPHUR SOAP.**  
For the cure of skin diseases and the improvement of the complexion. Prepared in proportions recommended by the best dermatologists by J. D. Stiefel, Offenbach, Germany. For sale by druggists at 25c. a cake.

**READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM A PARTY WHO HAS USED THE SOAP.**  
"For some time past I was afflicted with a disagreeable eruption of the face, for which I consulted several physicians, and although I followed strictly their advice, my face became worse."

Upon the recommendation of a friend of mine I tried a cake of J. D. Stiefel's BIRCH TAR AND SULPHUR SOAP, and after only one week's use its remarkable salutary effects were noticeable. The application of this Soap for three weeks produced a complete change of the epidermis, and I am glad to state that I have now a thoroughly healthy complexion, due exclusively to the use of the Soap named.  
**J. D. THOMSON,**  
of the firm of Smith & Thomson, 18 Commerce Street, Newark, N. J.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 13, 1889.  
**W. H. Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Importers.**  
Send for a little book describing a variety of Stiefel's Medicated Soaps of great utility in treating the skin.

## NEW KODAKS



Seven New Styles and Sizes

ALL LOADED WITH

Transparent Films.

For sale by all Photo. Stock Dealers.

**THE EASTMAN COMPANY,**

Send for Catalogue. Rochester, N. Y.

## KING'S WINDSOR CEMENT,

FOR PLASTERING WALLS AND CEILINGS.

ENDORSED AND USED BY THE BEST ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND PLASTERERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. BEFORE BUILDING SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO

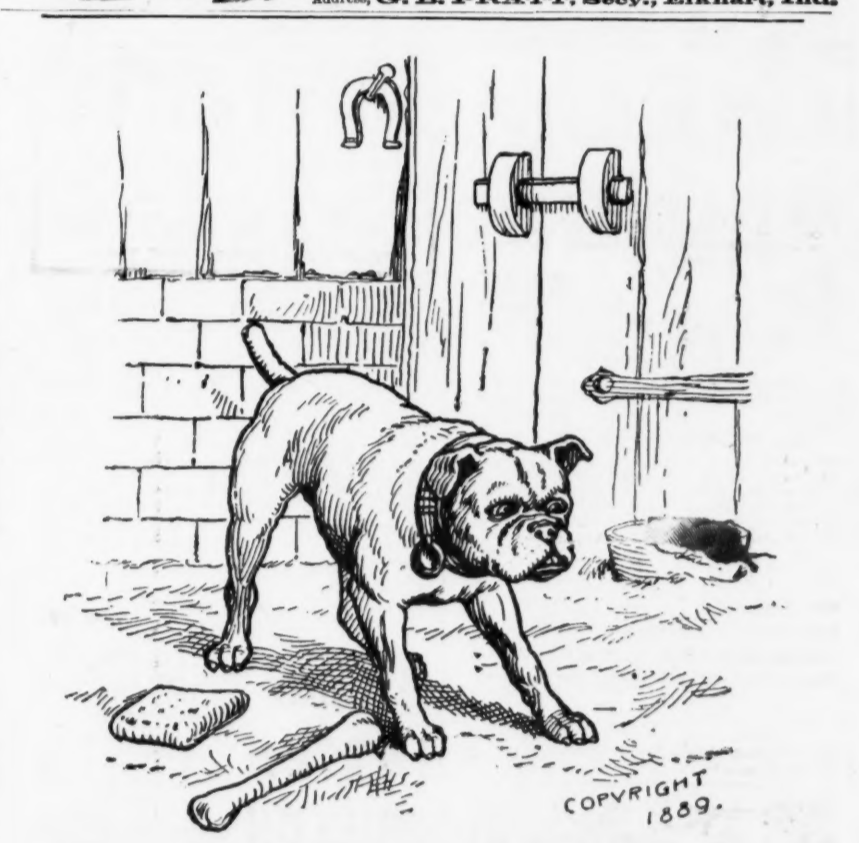
**J. B. KING & CO.,**

Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

## THE ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO.

Deals Direct with Consumers at Wholesale Prices

And Has Done this for 16 YEARS.  
Every buggy sold by dealers has several dollars added to the manufacturers price. We save you this. We ship anywhere in the United States, with privilege to examine before buying. We pay freight charges both ways if not satisfactory. We make a full line of fine work in BUGGIES, SURREYS, PHAETONS, CARRIAGES and HARNESS. Our 48-page Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address, **G. B. PRATT, Secy., Elkhart, Ind.**



## "I WILL FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS LINE IF IT TAKES ALL SUMMER."

The bull-dog is not an animal to be admired, yet he possesses one trait that at least entitles him to our respect. His tenacity of purpose is proverbial. It makes him a formidable adversary. A like trait has often enabled man to overcome great obstacles and win victory under the most trying circumstances. In fact, it is only by tenacity of purpose and indomitable will-power, that many of life's battles are brought to a successful termination.

Disease, like man's more material enemies, is often an obstinate adversary, and it is only by the most determined persistency in the use of the best remedy that victory is attained over it. While Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended, yet in ailments of long standing, which are usually alike slow in their inception and progress, the cure must likewise be effected by slow degrees and regular stages. This can

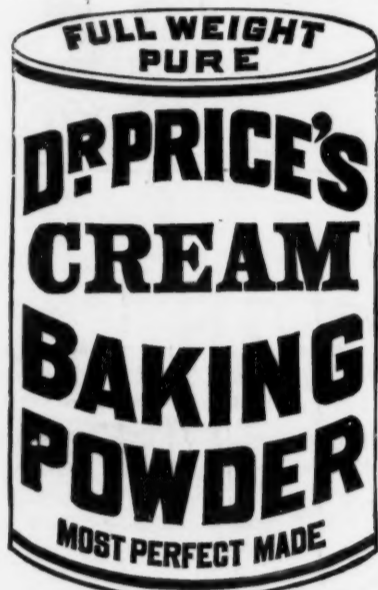
only be accomplished by a persistent use of this wonderful remedy for a reasonable length of time. When so used, it conquers the worst cases of Salt-rheum, Eczema, Tetters, Erysipelas, Scalp diseases, and all manner of blood-taints, no matter of how long standing, or from whatever cause they have arisen. All Scrofulous affections, as Old Sores, or Ulcers, White Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, Enlarged Glands and Tumors disappear under a protracted use of this greatest of blood-purifiers.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is the only blood medicine, among the scores that are advertised, possessed of such positive curative properties as to warrant its proprietors in selling it, as they are doing, through druggists, under a positive guarantee of benefit or cure in every case, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded. **WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, No. 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.**

**\$500 OFFERED** for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of **DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.**  
**SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.**—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid; at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, blood, putrid and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once.  
**Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists, everywhere.**



THE MODERN "GREEK SLAVE."  
Mayor Grant is surrendering all the offices at his command to Tammany Healers.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alkali and only in Cans.  
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.  
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

## Apollinaris

The FILLING at the APOLLINARIS  
SPRING (Rhenish Prussia)  
amounted to

11,894,000 Bottles in 1887,  
12,720,000 " " 1888  
and  
15,822,000 " " 1889.



CATARRH, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hay Fever  
**CURED WITH CUSHMAN'S MENTHOL INHALER.**  
A few inhalations afford relief, arrest progress of the disease; continued use effects permanent cure. By registered mail, 50c. For circulars and testimonials, write  
H. D. CUSHMAN,  
Three Rivers, Mich.  
PRICE 50 CENTS.

No Blemish so Terrible to a Pretty Woman



AS SUPERFLUOUS  
HAIR UPON

the face. No woman desires to look ridiculous and grotesque, and to be laughed at by the other sex. A sure remedy, infallible, is Kosmeo Depilatory. Removes it without the slightest injury; guaranteed. Price, \$1. Sent by mail everywhere.

MME. THOMPSON,  
224 FIFTH AVENUE.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.  
W. BAKER & CO.'S  
Breakfast Cocoa  
Is absolutely pure and it is soluble.  
**No Chemicals**  
are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as persons in health.  
Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Look at these pictures. What do you want shoes for? To look well on the foot, or to look well when held in the hand?



The James Means \$3 Shoe will not please spendthrifts. We do not claim that it is the most stylish shoe ever sold, what we do claim is, that no shoe of any price, having its durability, can compare with it in style, finish and perfection of fit. Every genuine pair is stamped plainly on the sole

**JAMES MEANS \$3 SHOE.**

If the name is not spelled exactly as you see it here, the shoes are only imitations of our James Means \$3 Shoe, which is the original \$3 Shoe. Any retailer in the United States can supply you if you do not let him sell you some less durable shoe which pays him a larger profit. If your dealer will not supply you, please write us a postal card, giving us his name and telling us what he says to you. Then you will hear from us. These shoes are made in Lace, Button and Congress, with extra quality elastic. If you have been disappointed by the imitations of our goods, that must make you all the more anxious to get the genuine.  
JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston.

1784. **BARBOUR'S** 1890.  
**FLAX THREADS.**

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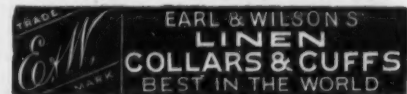
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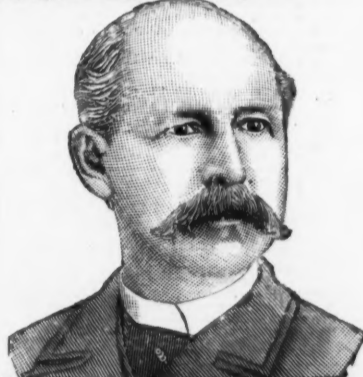
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